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JPRS-UPS-85-043

17 May 1985

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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17 May 1985

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INTERNATIONAL

## PREPARATORY COMMISSION FOR MOSCOW WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL MEETS

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by I. Ivanov, A. Novikov and E. Ovcharenko: "Peace, Youth, and a Festival"]

[Text] Yesterday the 4th session of the International Preparatory Commission for the 12th World Youth Festival opened in Moscow.

They don't find the rotten spring weather and the gloomy, glowering wintery sky to be so bad. They are blossoming, overflowing onto the streets of Moscow in their bright, gay colors--in their summer colors, their party camomiles: five continents are represented by five petals, surrounding the emblem of the World Youth Festival. Five continents are presently visiting Moscow, which is receiving emissaries from the youth of the planet.

Since the third session of the MPK [International Preparatory Commission, World Conference of Students and Youth], a little less than six months has passed. Is this a lot or a little? It's a lot, if you consider that for tens of millions of young men and women on the planet these days were marked by interesting, intensive and beneficial work on preparations for the main event of International Youth Year. The work and the studies, the enthusiasm and the inventions; they are for you, O Festival! The struggle for peace, for happiness, for friendship; they are for you, O Festival!

We hadn't seen the secretary of the DOMA [expansion unknown] Central Committee or the coordinating secretary of the Afghanistan NPK [National Preparatory Commission) since the last session of the MPK.

"The time has passed altogether unnoticed, but how many marvelous things these months have held!" says he. "Both the first nationwide sports holiday in Afghanistan, and competition under the slogan 'The Best--to Moscow!', and days of voluntary work for which our entire nation came out, from the small to the great. And now we are already entering the final stage of the preparations; soon the formation of the delegation will commence. By the way, the first participant has already been chosen--Border Guards Officer Faiz Muhammad, who won the contest, 'What Do You Know About the Soviet Union'."

It's 11:00 AM. The 4th Session of the MPK for the 12th World Youth and Students' Festival was ceremoniously convened at the "Sovintsentr" [possibly Soviet-International Center] on Krasnaya Presna.

In the name of the Soviet Preparatory Commission [SPK], V. Mishin, SPK chairman and First Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, greeted the assembled guests. He noted that all new youth and student associations of various political, philosophical and religious orientation are invited to take part in the process of preparations for the festival. The establishment of national preparatory commissions in nearly 120 countries of the world once again confirms the kind of prestige and influence the festival movement, its goals and slogans enjoy today among the younger generation.

The current session has principally important significance for the entire course of further preparatory work, and... conducting the festival itself, since at this session they are faced with adopting through their collective efforts the program for this prestigious meeting of friendship and solidarity for the young.

V. Mishin gave high marks to the Permanent MPK Commission, and all the organizations which belong to it, for their contribution to the preparations for the 4th session of the International Preparatory Committee. The plan for the program of the festival was the result of this work. This document, which was created through collective efforts, reflects the most important questions of the struggle for peace, for security and disarmament, and for the freedom and the independence of nations--the essential rights of the younger generation.

"This document, which was drawn up in consideration of the decisions of the 3rd session of the MPK and numerous consultations, bears a specific character, and from the point of view of the SPK, reflects the interests of all the forces now taking part in preparations for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow", the orator added. "The proposed measures, which take a variety of forms, provide the opportunity to successfully implement the ideals of the 12th World Festival; they take into consideration the interests of various categories of young people and students; and they provide a forum for constructive dialog".

"In May of this year all of progressive humanity will mark the 40th Anniversary of the Victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, the decisive contribution to which was made by the Soviet people," continued V. Mishin. The Soviet people know full well the horrors of war and they do not want them to be repeated". "We will staunchly follow the Leninist course of peace and peaceful coexistence" stressed General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee M.S. Gorbachev at a recent extraordinary CPSU Central Committee Plenum: "The Soviet Union always responds to good will with good will, and to trust with trust".

Soviet youth is convinced that the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students will be a striking manifestation of the truth of the young people's ideals for peace, and their efforts to see that the flames of war never again envelop our lands.

The youth of the Soviet Union is doing everything to see that the forthcoming festival--the greatest and, one may say, the central event for the youth of the planet in the International Youth Year--is a success, and that it will be a new step in the cause of increasing the role of young people in the life of society, and its concrete contribution to guarantee a peaceful future to mankind.

"May the cogent motto of the festival, 'For Anti-Imperialist Solidarity, Peace and Friendship!', be an inspiration to each of us", said V. Mishin in conclusion.

"Since the time of the 3rd MPK", noted Coordinating Secretary of the MPK Permanent Commission Jean-Claude Kennedy in his speech, "many new national preparatory committees have been established, and those already established have become much stronger and unified. At the present time there are 2300 various organizations and associations represented on these committees: including political, trade-union, religious, antiwar, cultural, and sports".

All of this testifies to the fact that the 12th World Festival will become a forum unequalled in scope.

Jean-Claude Kennedy described the work of the MPK Permanent Commission. In accordance with the traditions of the festival movement, the Permanent Commission--the main instrument of the MPK--has been working in close contact with the SPK to fulfill the tasks given to it. Its efforts have been directed toward implementing two basic tasks: establishing contacts between the MPK and national, regional, and international organizations which are interested in holding the festival; and, preparing a draft of a detailed program for the festival.

"This program meets the goals of the festival, expressed in its motto. It serves the defense of peace, and strengthening solidarity in the struggle of the nations, youth and students against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, fascism, and imperialist intervention; and it is for independence, freedom, sovereignty, democracy, self-determination and social progress. I am convinced that it will help to strengthen friendship among the nations and the youth", said the speaker.

The first press-conference... At every large international meeting, the journalists await it with special impatience.

But that was not the only reason there were so many people in the press center for the 4th MPK Session yesterday. The fact of the matter was that its work commenced with a meeting with representatives of the National Preparatory Commission of Cuba. And there were, naturally, a great many questions for these emissaries, whose country was the host of the preceding World Festival. Readily answering all of these questions was Fernando Ramirez, member of the bureau of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba.

"It is profoundly symbolic", he said, "that it is the delegation from Cuba itself which is opening the series of press-conferences at the current MPK session. The unforgettable days of the 11th World Festival of Youth and

Students live in the memory of every Cuban. And each of us, in passing the festival baton to Moscow, wants to make his own contribution to the preparations for the forthcoming forum".

Fernando Ramirez described in detail the results of the just-completed Consultative Meeting of Representatives of the NPK of 27 Latin American countries, which was held in Havana. In the course of the meeting, general support was expressed for including in the draft program for the festival the most important topics which are of concern to the youth of the continent and the entire planet. Speaking of the attempts of reaction to introduce a split in the youth movement, he stressed that the idea of holding a so-called international conference in Jamaica was condemned by practically all the countries on the continent. "The young men and women of Latin America know full well who benefited by the US-financed meeting, to which were invited Nicaraguan 'contras' and Pinochetists", said he. The young people of Cuba angrily condemn this provocative undertaking. This was once again decisively stated in the statement of all youth organizations on the Island of Freedom, recently published in Havana.

Also appearing before the journalists were representatives of the National Preparatory Committee of Finland. Responding to the numerous questions, General Secretary of the MPK of Finland, Meriya Hannus, stated: "The spectrum of organizations represented on our committee is very broad. It includes all political youth organizations in the country; organizations of students and scientists; participants in the antiwar movement; trade unions; as well as committees of solidarity and societies of friendship with other countries. Primarily we see our task as bringing the ideals of the festival to every city, and to every village, to every young citizen of our country. And this, of course, demands a lot of effort".

Yes, preparations for the 12th World Festival are widespread in Finland: its agenda consists of more than 300 events! These include seminars, and parties, and solidarity bazaars. In the concerts alone, which are already being held throughout the country, more than 30,000 young people are to take part.

And from 19 through 25 May, in three Finnish cities--Helsinki, Tampere and Lakhti--the 5th Festival of Friendship of the Youth of the USSR and Finland will be held; thousands of young men and women are to take part. Among the topics to be discussed are the problems of peace, disarmament, preservation of the environment, and many others as well. And of course, the principal matter at these events will be questions directly connected with holding the 12th World Youth Festival in Moscow.

The first day's work at the MPK session passed in a business-like, energetic and holiday-like manner. It included an exchange of opinions, stories on how young men and women of various countries of the world are preparing for the 12th World Youth Festival, and a discussion of constructive suggestions and wishes. The clatter of typewriters and jangling of telephones did not quiet down in the press center until late evening: 279 representatives of



the mass information media from 33 countries are accredited to this session. Correspondents of the leading information agencies of the world reported to their editors on the start of the meeting in Moscow of the emissaries of five continents.

The 4th Session of the International Preparatory Committee is continuing its work.

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CSO: 1807/257

INTERNATIONAL

JPRS-UPS-85-043  
17 May 1985

BOOK ON AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN GRENADA PUBLISHED

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by V. Vinogradov: "Pain and Anger in Grenada"]

[Excerpts] The group of Windward Islands is like an invisible breakwater separating the Caribbean Sea from the Atlantic Ocean, the part of the Lesser Antilles bent like a bow. Like a droplet at the end of the bow is Grenada. The island's shape reminds one of a heart. A bleeding heart, as if an American bayonet had pierced it.

These words were taken from a new book, written by Soviet journalist-internationalist K. Khachaturov and entitled "Pain and Anger in Grenada." It is dedicated to the tragedy of this tiny island state, which shocked all honorable people of the planet.

What was Grenada's "guilt?" A revolution occurred there. K. Khachaturov, based on personal observations, clearly shows the transformations which were carried out in Grenada after its victory. He cites the words of a member of the government of Grenada, U. Whiteman: "Even our enemies must acknowledge that Grenada is surpassing all the other Caribbean countries in rates of economic development and increase in the population's standard of living."

Something else was also included in the "guilt." Washington was frightened that the example of revolutionary Grenada would be "contagious" for the other Caribbean states. They refused it credits and introduced trade barriers; they created a regional military-political Organization of Eastern Caribbean States against it. The U.S. CIA, relying on internal and external reaction, wove plots against the revolutionary people.

But Grenada, in spite of this, continued to go its own way. And when, as the American weekly TIME reported, the U.S. presidential aide for national security affairs W. Clark made the following recommendation: "It seems necessary to me that the Joint Chiefs of Staff develop a preliminary plan in case we have to intervene, in order to set up a similar regime in our hemisphere, outside the law," the lightning answer of Pentagon chief C. Weinberger followed: "Such plans have already been prepared."

The American armed intervention in Grenada, contemplated for 5 years, became a confirmed fact on 25 October 1983, when 16,000 crack American troops,

supported by a large force of ships and planes, landed there. Thus the terrorists from Washington extinguished the torch of freedom on Grenada, the young victories of the Grenadian revolution were trampled by soldiers' boots and a small people was deprived of its independence.

The WASHINGTON POST newspaper bitterly prophesied: "Despite the American invasion of Grenada, the Caribbean basin will remain a breeding ground of revolution."

And in reality, the will of the people for freedom is irreversible. It is precisely this thought which concludes the new work by publicist-internationalist K. Khachaturov, "Pain and Anger in Grenada."

CSO: 1807/253

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

PRAVDA: BLOC PHILOSOPHY MEETING--A conference of directors of the philosophy institutes of the socialist countries' academies of sciences was held in Moscow 9-11 April. Taking part in the conference were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia. The conference discussed the question of the main avenues of philosophical functions of Marxist-Leninist philosophy. The attention of the conference participants was focused on problems of the philosophical interpretation of socialist building, the latest achievements of science and technology, the harmonious development of the personality, its freedom and responsibility, and the struggle to preserve and strengthen peace. The speakers stressed the need to further improve bilateral and multilateral cooperation and to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of philosophical research, and emphasized its successful influence on the formation of the working people's scientific world outlook. The conference took place in a spirit of unity and complete mutual understanding. The conference participants were received by academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, at the academy presidium. [Text] [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 85 Second Edition p 4]

CSO: 1830/507

USSR ATTACKS AMERICAN ART AS MEDIA FOR IDEOLOGY

Kiev KOMMUNIST UKRAINY in Russian No 1, Jan 85 (signed to press)  
18 Dec 84) pp 67-73

[Article by Yu.A.Lukin: "Artistic Culture in the Ideological  
Struggle of Today"]

[Excerpts] The artistic culture of socialism fully and profoundly reflects the esthetic relation of Soviet man to reality. The finest works of our literature and art are imbued with the lofty truth of life. Recreating in full-blooded artistic form the heroism of the great achievements, the humanism and nobility of spirit inherent in our social order, asserting the majesty of communist ideals, they stand, so to speak, in the front line of the ideological struggle between two diametrically opposed world outlooks, two political lines.

In the past books written by bourgeois scientists (H.Aron, H.Marcuse, M.McLuhan) and revisionists (R.Garodi, E.Fischer, F.Raddatz) had attempted to refute the Marxist thesis that artistic creation is contingent on political and ideological precepts. A whole new concept of "deideologization" was formulated intended above all for export to the socialist countries and alleging that art as a specific and unique sphere of human endeavor differs from, say, philosophy or political economy in that it is removed from politics and ideology and there is therefore absolutely no justification for labelling it "proletarian", "bourgeois", "modernistic", "decadent" or the like.

Today our ideological opponents not only admit the subordination of bourgeois art to bourgeois ideology, but openly declare anti-sovietism and the propaganda of bourgeois ideas to be the goal of the creative process. The paradox of modern bourgeois culture and bourgeois philosophic and esthetic consciousness is reflected precisely in the fact that our enemies, after spending so much effort, ink and paper to subvert Lenin's teaching on the class character of art, today have thrown aside the veil of "independent", "absolutely free" creative endeavor and have doomed to oblivion the myth about the "deideologization" of art that they themselves had so painstakingly nurtured.

When the "deideologization" concept suffered a fiasco, when it predictably found no support in the scientific and artistic communities of the socialist countries, the USA and other capitalist states began developing the concept of "reideologization", a component part of which was the active propaganda, not least by literature and art, of "true American values and ideals", of America regaining its "prestige of a moral leader". Whereas the "deideologization" concept in its time involved the active participation of Zbigniew Brzezinski, former national security adviser to the US president, today one of those directly linked to the program of "reideologization" is recent adviser to President Reagan, the well-known anticommunist Richard Pipes.

The current US president, having proclaimed a new "crusade" against communism, personally directs many propaganda campaigns. In 1981 he signed a document, the so-called "Project for Democracy", whose implementation will cost 85 million dollars in the 1983-1984 fiscal year alone. Numerous anticommunist agencies and organizations, the reactionary press and emigré circles have been enlisted for the undertaking.

Along with journalism, propaganda and the social sciences, artistic culture can do a great deal to bring and explain the truth about real socialism to hundreds of millions of people outside the borders of our socialist world.

In the years of Soviet power over 13000 works by foreign authors from 136 countries were published in translation in our country. That same period saw the publication here of 3928 works by American writers for a total of 190 million copies, 6098 books by French authors, 313 million copies, 304 titles by Japanese writers, 12 million copies overall. In all, the Soviet people have available 33,000 works by foreign authors with a total printing of 1.6 billion copies.

The foreign literature of today is brought to the Soviet reader by the magazine FOREIGN LITERATURE. The regular issue in translation of masterpieces by great writers of all epochs and peoples is done by the "Library of World Literature".

The role of first fiddle in the network of numerous propaganda organizations of the West is played by the United States Information Agency (USIA) which has 206 offices in 126 different countries. The US government allocated 644 million dollars for the agency's needs in 1983 alone. Each year it commissions about 1700 TV programs. These are dubbed in 62 languages and aired by 2000 stations. The "Voice of America", which is operated by the agency, broadcasts in 42 languages of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and in many languages of the peoples of the USSR. Overall broadcast time to the Soviet Union exceeds 93 hours a day.

Western propaganda centers specializing in slander against the Soviet Union and other socialist states are assigning an ever-increasing role to literature and art. Providing the theoreticians with various concepts of the "modeling" nature of art, its "compensatory" function, of "informational esthetics" and the like which all ignore the ideological essence of the creative process, these apologists of the bourgeoisie practise another strategy in that they use the various forms of art with growing frequency to glorify the ideology of militarism, racism and the messianic role of the leading capitalist countries, above all the USA, to discredit the socialist system and the peace-loving policies of the USSR and the other socialist states.

In the bourgeois world the main functions of spiritual culture are also distorted in the interests of the ruling classes. Capitalism is an obstacle to a genuine understanding of the laws of social development, it asserts as values the ideals of a "free enterprise" society, imposes its own bourgeois morality and bourgeois ethical norms. The value-oriented spirit of bourgeois culture likewise serves the interests of the ruling classes.

It is this type of culture, if one can use the word here, this type of output with its propaganda of violence, sex, pornography, racism, aggression, its vitiation of the dignity of other peoples, that the ideologues of imperialism want to foist on us under the slogan of "limitless contacts" and the free exchange of ideas. Modern bourgeois propaganda spares no effort to thwart the growth of socialism's prestige, using all available means to sow mistrust and enmity toward the socialist system.

Our country has never and does not now conceal the fact that we support and encourage such culture and such art as are imbued with humanism, democracy, faith in man, as serve to enhance mutual understanding and mutual trust between peoples, not their mutual alienation. V.I. Lenin once remarked that in a socialist society everything is moral that serves the interests of socialist construction. By the same token we can say: whatever serves the interests of the people, the interests of communist construction, we consider democratic. That which is harmful to those interests we reject.

In the sphere of cultural exchanges the interests of the working class, of all toilers, a commitment to the development and refinement of their spiritual culture are the cornerstone of the party's and state's political course. And conversely, in the hands of the bourgeoisie all opinion-forming, mind-shaping media - the press, cinema, radio, TV - are mobilized to mislead people, to instil the notion that life under capitalism is paradise and spread lies about socialism. A bacchanalia of violence, of ideas asserting the superiority of the Western world, the fanning of war hysteria, the self-proclaimed right to choose for other peoples the forms of their social development - all these have become invariable attributes of Western literature, cinema, TV and theatre.

In the West, above all the USA, more and more films, novels, TV serials appear whose goal is to instil in the mind of the western John Doe a belief in the aggressive designs of the Soviet Union. Well rewarded by imperialist circles, such novels as F. Forsyth's "The Devil's Alternative", M.-C. Smith's "Gorky Park", "The Loss of the Country" by Japanese author S. Ishihara and many other opuses by bourgeois literatteurs spare no effort to consolidate the myth about the "Soviet military threat", "international terrorism", "Soviet interference" in the internal affairs of many countries. These books fan the flames of antisoviet hysteria and strike fear into the heart of the average citizen in the West already cowed by growing military budgets, deployment of Cruise missiles in Western Europe, the reckless adventurism of the U.S. and its allies in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf area, Africa and Latin America.

In past centuries the ruling classes strove to exert their influence on art in order to transform it into a source of pleasure, of enjoyment for a selected but limited group of people, and didn't much care how it affected the masses, what emotions it aroused in them. Today, however, what with the ongoing scientific and technological revolution and the development of mass-information media in the advanced capitalist countries, they are doing everything possible to transform art and literature into an active instrument of bourgeois ideology. But no matter what newfangled theories are invented in the West, the reality boils down to the fact that in the bourgeois society of our times art serves the "top ten thousand", the "moneybags", the capitalist system in general.

Ideological confrontation, though some western writers and artists of the "liberal persuasion" may vehemently deny it, nowadays infiltrates more and more into artistic culture. Art has become an arena of active ideological struggle, a battleground of ideas.

Lenin taught us that behind any social or moral theories, political trends and slogans, behind any esthetic programs, we must discern the interests of specific classes, we must establish how all these bear on the goals and tasks of the revolutionary proletariat, the working masses. The party, the class approach to social phenomena is an integral principle of Marxist methodology. Consequently, whether it be political ideas or philosophic debate, the reflection in art of this or that process, an assessment of esthetic declarations with claims to revolutionariness and novelty, and, finally, whether the subject is a definite tendency in the art of the past or the creative endeavor of an individual artist, Lenin taught us that to analyze all these phenomena is to bare their class drift, to identify the social group whose interests, in the final analysis, they reflect.

Western sovietology was never noted for its objectivity in presenting the history of our culture, but never before has the connection between sovietology and imperialism's ideological onslaught on socialism, the Soviet Union and its culture been so expressive and blatant.



Antisovietism in literary and artistic theory and criticism in the West, which manifests itself in a variety of ways, is aimed at supplanting the true history of our literature and art with antiscientific concepts. This is done in different ways. Writing on the history of nineteenth-century Russian culture, Western authors strive to counterbalance the real history of a Russian literature noted for its humanistic spirit with a "shady", parallel history in which Pushkin, Herten, Tolstoy, Dostoyevskiy, Chekhov stand on the same pedestal with Kukol'nik, Grech, Bulgarin, Countess Rastopchina, K.Leont'yev, Florenskiy. When dealing with the classics of Russian literature, L.Tolstoy, for example, or F.Dostoyevskiy, Western writers downplay or completely ignore the social thrust of their endeavor, highlighting instead and overemphasizing that which constitutes these artists' weakness, not strength.

Thus, A.Boyd, author of the monograph "Aspects of the Russian Novel" published in New York, completely ignores the indignant criticism of the bureaucratic system and the hypocrisy of bourgeois society which is present in "Anna Karenina" and finds nothing in the novel except a play of "depraved passions". In his book "Tolstoy" T.Kafn insists on the writer's spiritual kinship with the "religious Renaissance" and even the philosophy of existentialism. J.Steiner, the author of a treatise entitled "Tolstoy or Dostoyevskiy", ignores the theomachist sentiments of the two great writers, hushes up their impassioned denunciation of social injustice, their rejection of the world of greed and profit, and boils it all down to religious searchings.

Behind all the western "scientific" constructions built around the past history of Russian literature one discerns, their seeming diversity notwithstanding, an unequivocal and undisguised methodological oneness: a conscious deletion of the given work's social thrust, its antibourgeois spirit, its passionate critique of the abomination and inhumanity that characterize a society built on the power of money and capital.

In these western writings critical realism is squeezed out by modernism and other decadent trends. Dostoyevskiy and Chekhov are presented as carriers of existentialism. In the field of literary criticism the democratic tendencies and revolutionary aspirations that permeate the creative endeavor of Belinskiy, Chernyshevskiy and Dobrolyubov are shunted aside and replaced by their alleged Slavophile or liberal-leaning esthetic outlook.

Multinational Soviet literature is a unique phenomenon, a step forward in the artistic development of mankind. It is also a unique social phenomenon that occupies a worthy place in the history of 20th century spiritual culture. In other words, our multinational literature is a totality of qualitatively new works of art the best of which meet all the requirements of the highest esthetic criteria. At the same time our literature is a social phenomenon without analogue in world culture for its impact on the development of

society and the consciousness of the masses. Where else in the 20th century can one find works that gave rise to mass patriotic movements named after literary heroes - the Korchagin movement, the Timur, the Voropayev?

Having pushed Gorkiy, Mayakovskiy, Fadeyev, Leonov, A.Tolstoy, Tvardovskiy into the background, western "researchers" are promoting Gumilev, Pil'nyak, Klyuyev, Oreshin, Mandel'shtam, Remizov and the defectors of today, traitors to the Motherland all, as representatives of Soviet literature, though even some western press organs are forced to admit their complete creative impotence. An eloquent report to this effect was presented by the American magazine NEWS-WEEK in an article entitled "Voices from the Desert": "Totally wrapped up in the problems of adapting to a new life..., they have not as emigrés created a single noteworthy work; the little they did produce in the West was low-grade stuff which passed unnoticed... Cut off from their roots, they seem incapable of creating anything... Instead of getting on with their writing..., they spend their time in French cafés chattering away in Russian and making plans for the liberation of their former homeland. As long as they were in the Soviet Union they considered themselves victims. But here they have lost themselves. Their voices are voices from the desert". (NEWS-WEEK, April 4, 1977, pp 45-47).

The principles of socialist realism are challenged by imaginism, impressionism, abstractionism. The class approach, social criticism, concrete historical analysis are replaced by esthetic, formalist or structuralist criticism.

All these falsities are accompanied by allegations about the trimmed-down character of Soviet literature, its showcase optimism, the absence in it of conflict, of criticism from the heart, although the mere enumeration of such works as "And Quiet Flows the Don", "The Front", "The Russian Forest", "Stormswept Whistlestop", "The Law of Eternity", the motion picture "Chairman" and others amply proves that Soviet art never shied away from sharp conflict situations or criticism of negative phenomena.

Not far behind their American colleagues in the matter of falsification and fact-juggling are some West German critics who pull isolated episodes from the voluminous works of V.Semin, S.Zalygin, G.Troyepol'skiy, Yu.Bondarev and give them an arbitrary interpretation, blowing out of all proportion the shortcomings of our reality.

What are the genuine goals and real intentions of all these academic structures on the territory of our culture and art? There is no doubt that they reach far beyond the question of creative endeavor, reflecting a desire to discredit the very substance of our culture which is wholeheartedly dedicated to asserting the values of real socialism, and to downplay the new quality of life that manifests itself in the condition of the working man, a participant in the process of running the government, society, production;

in the absence of unemployment, in internationalist brotherhood, mutual help and cooperation, in the creation of conditions for the all-round development of the individual, in a universal social optimism and humanism. These innate attributes of socialism, attributes that comprise its very nature and make all the difference between our society and the world of exploitation and oppression are, in the final analysis, the prime target of imperialist propaganda's ideological diversions, whatever their form: discourses on problems of culture and art by R.Reagan himself and his associates, the content and ideological thrust of bourgeois mass culture and reactionary art, learned theorizing by modern sovietologists on problems of literary and art criticism.

However, no amount of the most sophisticated ploys by imperialist propaganda can eclipse the great achievements of real socialism or blunt the impact of multinational Soviet literature and art on the consciousness of people the world over. Neither are they capable of distorting the Leninist course of our party, a consistent champion of lasting peace, democracy and social progress.

To bring the truth about socialism to people everywhere - this is what the artists of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries perceive as their overriding duty. In their cultural policies the fraternal communist and workers' parties are guided by one and the same principle - to channel the efforts of culture and art workers into constructive endeavor, into strengthening socialist society.

K.Marx and F.Engels wrote prophetically in the Communist Party Manifesto that in a future commonwealth of peoples the parochial and national isolation of old and a subsistence based solely on homemade products would be replaced by "comprehensive links and a comprehensive interdependence of nations. This applies in equal measure both to material and spiritual production" (Coll.works, Vol.4,p428).

The correctness of these words today vividly manifests itself in the interrelationships between the socialist countries, when the binding unity of the socialist states has become an objective law of their social development and the constantly-growing economic, political and cultural ties between them serve to enhance their joint forward progress.

Ideological collaboration between fraternal parties is conducive to the better generalization of their collective revolutionary experience and the further enrichment of the theory of scientific communism. Leading ideological and international-affairs workers of fraternal parties now meet on a regular basis. Cooperation is expanding between their mass-information media - radio, television, the press. Contacts between scientific-research institutions, creative unions and individual artists are on the rise.

A prerequisite for the convergence and mutual enrichment of the fraternal countries' artistic cultures is their pursuit of common

goals - building a socialist and communist society, continually raising the standard of living of their peoples, creating conditions for the all-round development of the individual. It is these shared goals and ideals, these shared aspirations of millions and millions of people that determine the character and content of relations between the states of the socialist commonwealth.

Exchanges of delegations to study each other's practical experience in cultural work among the population, bilateral and multilateral meetings and conferences to discuss topical problems of the world artistic process and the development of socialist art, the provision of comradely assistance on the basis of equal partnership, ten-day art festivals, festivals of music and dramaturgy - all those forms for the mutual enrichment of fraternal cultures are becoming larger in scope and more active in character. Each year the Soviet Union buys and demonstrates on a massive scale 60-70 films from the socialist countries. In return, dozens of Soviet films are given screen and TV runs in those countries. Published each year in the USSR in translation from the languages of the fraternal countries are about 450 works with a combined printing of 20 million copies.

Another form of collaboration which has expanded in recent years is joint work in the field of painting. Soviet, Polish and GDR artists spent several years together on the oil pipeline "Druzhiba". The result was a collective exhibition dedicated to the labor heroism of this international detachment of the working class. Joint productions with guest directors, actors, artists, choreographers invited from other countries are now a much more frequent event.

The CPSU and the communist and workers' parties of the other socialist states support those tendencies in the realm of artistic culture which enhance the political and ideological unity of socialist society and multiply its achievements. This signifies the practical implementation in our time of Lenin's cultural policies which reflect the interests of the toiling masses.

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12258

CSO: 1830/439

NATIONAL

MILITIA MAJOR-GENERAL SPEAKS ON EFFORTS TO COMBAT DRUNKENNESS

LD291819 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 29 April 1985 in its Mayak program broadcasts an interview of Militia Major-General Nikolay Mikhaylovich Sharankov, conducted by correspondent Tamara Karentnikova.

Karentnikova says: "Nikolay Mikhaylovich, the party and government attribute great significance to work on protecting socialist property, to the struggle against all kinds of abuses, bad management, negligence and lack of discipline. These all cause no little material damage to the state, which means, in the final analysis, they cause harm to each of us, too." Sharankov replies: "Quite true. This was emphasized with new force at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The struggle to strengthen socialist legality and law and order is a nation-wide matter. Of course, the law enforcement organs are primarily responsible for this, including us, the staff of the internal affairs organs. But the public, each person, should fully understand his own responsibility. You are aware that on the initiative of a number of leading collectives in Moscow, a movement to step up the struggle against anti-social phenomena and to introduce exemplary order has been widely initiated." But negative manifestations still occur, mostly due to drunkenness, adds Sharankov. "Alcohol is the cause of more than half of the crimes committed."

Karentnikova, citing the evidence of the regular Mayak court chronicle feature, asks whether perhaps Soviet laws are too soft on offenders.

Sharankov responds: "No, our laws are not soft, they are humane. Offenders are brought strictly to account, but we are always ready to extend a hand to help the transgressor. For instance, at the recent plenum of the USSR Supreme Court, one of the issues reviewed was that of stricter application of the articles of the law to persons committing a crime while drunk. Furthermore, we shall deal particularly strictly with those who inveigle juveniles into drunkenness." Sharankov cites an example of three teenagers who celebrated getting a new school uniform with a drink and went on to steal some goods -- the court held the parents responsible, for their hard drinking and for setting the youngsters a bad example. "The law decrees that parents bear full material responsibility for offenses committed

by children up to the age of 15."

Karetnikova asks what measures are applied to people who do not want to do an honest day's work. Sharankov says that the law brings such persons strictly to account. "The RSFSR Supreme Soviet issued a decree in accordance with which accountability for parasitism is increased. But preventive measures are also important. Now commissions for job-placement have been set up in every rayon, which, together with militia organs, carry out checks to ensure that persons shirking socially-useful labor are placed in a job. And, what is more, placed within the shortest possible time." Sharankov cites the instance of a certain Zolotarev from Voroshilovskiy Rayon, Moscow, whose workmates report that he is doing well, a certain Shepilov, however, persisted in his anti-social activity, and has been sentenced under Article 290 to an unstated term. Sharankov adds, "The time has come today to call more strictly to account all those whose conduct contradicts the norms of socialist communal life and all those who overstep the line of Soviet law. For the sum of damage from theft, spoilage of material valuables, from stoppages at enterprises and in the transportation system still remains considerable." The attitude towards people who do not want to take account of Soviet order is not exacting enough; there is too much tolerance. "One cannot but be concerned at the apathetic attitude of some officials to protecting the national wealth. The very concept of the word 'official', conveys its essence -- 'dolog': he is obliged by virtue of his official conduct to carry out his duty, not out of fear but by the prompting of his conscience, and, shall we say, without hypocrisy, just for the salary. Also, it is he who bears the entire responsibility for guarding material valuables. Of course, it cannot be said that these matters remain outside the purview of managers, but I have in mind those managers of enterprises who, in the desire to fulfill or over-fulfill the plan at any price, often become harborers of both drunkards and rowdies, and permit such persons to change their place of work. These managers are not concerned about human destiny; but sooner or later they will have to answer for it, all the same. This is why I want to reiterate: ours are humane laws. But they demand from everyone a responsible and principled attitude. We must all say 'no' to all infringements of the law."

CSO: 1830/534

REGIONAL

# TURKMEN SSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS MEETING

GF290520 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] The Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers held a meeting today. It discussed the results of the fulfillment of the Turkmen SSR state social and economic development plan and the republic's state budget for the first quarter of 1985. Comrade Abramov, deputy chairman of the council of ministers and chairman of state planning, and Sukhanov, minister of finance, addressed the meeting.

Fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and 22nd Turkmenistan Communist Party Congress, socialist emulation has been widely spread in light of the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the great patriotic war, the 60th anniversary of [Stakhanov] movement, the 27th CPSU Congress, and the 23rd Congress of the Turkmenistan Communist Party. The leading collectives of the republic during the first quarter of the current year have achieved new successes in the development of the economy and raising the living standards of the people.

The council of ministers noted that the state economic and social development plan of the republic for the first quarter of 1985 has been fulfilled in production and the realization of the industrial products, industrial labor productivity, the preparation of leading types of products and livestock, rail transportation, volume of products, and a number of other indicators.

The production plan totalled hundreds of millions of rubles. The tempo of growth in production volume has increased. The consumer goods plan has been overfulfilled. Their production has been completely fulfilled in comparison with the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity in industry has increased in comparison with the first quarter of last year.

Industry in the republic has successfully coped with the plans for oil drilling, natural gas production, production of sulphur, auto benzine, ventilators for [name indistinct], gas stoves, synthetic cleaning methods [words indistinct], paper, wool, silk fibers, and other types of products.

The tempo of farming work in the republic is higher than last year. Winter cattle work has been organized to enable [words indistinct] cattle. The production of milk products has increased.

Capital investment in the national economy has increased over the corresponding period last year. In accordance with the state capital investment plan, the number of residential houses has been increased by 99,500 cubic meters which is 18 percent more than in the first quarter of 1984.

The delivery of construction products has been fulfilled by 122 percent. The volume of contracting work done by private (firms) has been fulfilled by 3 percent more than the first quarter of last year.

The council of ministers noted that certain individual ministers, departments, enterprises, and organizations in the republic have serious shortcomings and derelictions. Many enterprises have not met the plan for consumer goods output and the volume of production has not risen. Among those with shortcomings are the ministry of construction materials, the ministry of food industry, the ministry of meat and dairy industry, the ministry of local industry, the Turkmen furniture enterprise, Turkmen [reform] and others.

A number of enterprises at the ministry of meat and dairy industry, the ministry of light industry, ministry of food industry, ministry of the construction materials industry, minister of local industry, and the state committee for material and technical supply have raised the volume of production above the corresponding period last year.

The whole season of production during the first quarter of the year [words indistinct].

Measures have been taken to achieve value [word indistinct] and a number of works in the cotton fields and other crops. Measures have not taken to increase dairy cattle in Ashkhabad and Mary oblasts, and speeding [words indistinct] in Chardzhou and (Pochluk) oblasts.

The capital construction plan for using general funds in accordance with the state capital investment plan has not been fulfilled, including housing construction in Ashkhabad, schools, nurserys, secondary schools, and municipality projects.

The plan for freight movement by public transport, the transportation of passengers, and the plan for the transportation of consumer goods were not fulfilled.

The Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers has authorized the ministers, departments, the oblast executive committees, and the Ashkhabad city soviet executive committee to deeply analyze the results of the works of the departments, enterprises, associations, and organizations during



the first quarter of the current year and to take measures in order to eliminate quickly the shortcomings, to mobilize all the available reserves, to guarantee the fulfillment of shortcomings and the absolute implementation of the annual tasks for the 11th 5-year plan.

It is necessary to take all possible measures to increase production speeding up and introducing scientific and technological advancements to production as an important condition to increase it. [words indistinct] the responsibility of the leaders and all [word indistinct] for fulfilling the plans and social pledges so as to lower production costs. It is necessary to take measures to consolidate the state plan and labor discipline, and to raise the level of labor organization.

Rachkov, second secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee; Members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and Niyazov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, delivered speeches.

Corresponding resolutions were adopted on the matters discussed.

(Gorka), Zhuleney, and Makarkin, members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureaus; and Ishankuliyeva, candidate member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the meeting.

CSO: 1830/531

REGIONAL

JPRS-UPS-85-043  
17 May 1985

UZBEK CP CC BURO ON PLAN SHORTFALLS, IDEOLOGY

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 12 Feb 85 p 1

/Unsigned article: "In the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro/

/Text/ The buro of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, at a regular meeting, discussed the results of the fulfillment of the economic and social development plan for the Uzbek SSR during January and the tasks relating to fulfillment of the plan for the first quarter of 1985. It was noted that a breakdown has been allowed to occur in the fulfillment of economic plans; this breakdown is the result of serious errors in the management of the branches of the economy tolerated by individual ministries and agencies, of irresponsible attitudes on the part of the managers of a number of enterprises and farms toward the organization of production under winter conditions, of inadequate organizational and political-indoctrinational work by party organizations, and of the weakening of labor and production discipline within labor collectives.

Enterprises of the Soyuzuzbekgazprom all-union production association, the Sredazugol', Fergananefteorgsintez, and Elektrokhimprom associations, the Samarkand refrigerator plant, and chemical enterprises of the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the Ministry of the Food Industry fell short by a significant volume of production. The Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Food Industry, and the Ministry of Local Industry also did not reach their goals for growth in labor productivity. Certain ministries and agencies did not cope with tasks relating to the output of consumer goods. The unsatisfactory work of many transportation organizations led to a breakdown in plans for passenger and freight transportation. Glavsredazneftegazstroy, Uzbekgidronenergostroy, Glavtashkentstroy, and others did not fulfill the January plan for capital construction and did not ensure the commissioning of social and cultural and industrial purpose projects. The buro expressed serious concern regarding preparation for spring field work and the status of livestock farming. In many oblasts, there are delays in the repair of agricultural machinery and in the preparation of cotton and grain seeds, and milk yields and meat production have fallen. A number of industrial and capital construction enterprises and agriculture still suffer low investment return and high production costs and utilize fuel, energy, and other material resources uneconomically. There are instances where incomplete work is paid for negatively affecting labor organization, demoralizing workers, and leading to parasitism.

The Council of Ministers, party obkoms, ministries and departments, and soviet, economic, and public organizations of the republic were instructed to analyze the results of January work in depth so as to eliminate existing shortcomings, to make up for the work lags that have been permitted, and to ensure the fulfillment of the planned tasks for February and the first quarter, and of the socialist obligations of the last year of the 5-year plan. The Central Committee Buro pointed out the need for the resolute elimination of lack of organization and to punish those who conceal errors and breakdowns in work by talk about putting things in order and called for a rise in the level of organizational and political work in the collectives and an improvement in the style and methods of party and economic leadership. Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms must sternly pursue lapses in work and give a principled evaluation of those who, through their lack of administrative ability or lack of organization, cause a loss to the economy.

The Central Committee Bureau inflicted party penalties on a number of executives of ministries and departments for the breakdown of planned tasks and for failure to take necessary measures.

The organizational and political work of the Kokand Party Gorkom in connection with the elections to the UzSSR Supreme Soviet and local Soviets of People's Deputies was discussed. The election campaign, having entered the final phase, is proceeding in an orderly manner, on the whole, with a high level of political and labor activity on the part of the workers and demonstrates the monolithic unity of the communist and nonparty bloc and the undivided support by all Uzbek workers of the internal and external policies of the CPSU. The task has been set to constantly improve the forms and methods of organizational and mass-political work and to ensure that the forthcoming elections to the Soviets contribute to the successful fulfillment of the economic plans of the 5-year plan and to a fitting reception to the 27th CPSU Congress and the 40th Anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet People in the Great Patriotic War.

The Uzbek CP Central Committee, the UzSSR Council of Ministers, the Uzbek Council of Trade Unions, and the Uzbek Komsomol Central Committee examined the results of the socialist competition of the collectives participating in the construction of the Tashkent Motor Plant during 1984. A decree on this subject will be published in the press.

At the meeting, the Uzbek CP Central Committee Buro discussed other questions concerning party management of the economy and organizational party and ideological work, on which appropriate decrees were adopted.

9645

CSO: 1830/353

## UZBEK GORKOM, RAYKOM 1ST SECRETARIES CONFER ON DISCIPLINE

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 1 Feb 85 p 1

/Unsigned article: "In the Uzbek CP Central Committee/

/Text/ On 30-31 January, the Uzbek CP Central Committee held a seminar-conference of first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms. The first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, I. B. Usmankhodzhayev, presented a report "On strengthening the organizational and political work party gorkoms and raykoms in fulfilling the instructions of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K. U. Chernenko and the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee on the further strengthening of party and government discipline and improvement in personnel selection, placement and training."

Participants in the seminar-conference also heard a report by the chief of a section of the Department of Organization Party Work of the CPSU Central Committee, V. I. Bessarabov, on certain questions of current CPSU personnel policies; a report by the chairman of the presidium of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet, A. U. Salimov, on enhancing the role of local soviets in accomplishing social and economic tasks; and a report by the chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers, G. Kh. Kadyrov, on problems of the effective utilization of the republic's economic potential.

A report by the second secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, T. N. Osetrov, was devoted to the tasks of party gorkoms and raykoms in strengthening law enforcement organizations with personnel and enhancing the role of party organizations in fighting antisocial phenomena. Ye. A. Aytmuratov, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, gave a report on the tasks of party committees in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May (1982) and October (1984) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee on improving the activities of the republic's agroindustrial complex. R. Kh. Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, gave a report on questions of further improvement in ideological and mass-political work.

P. V. Dogonkin, head of the organizational party work department of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, presented a report on certain questions of improving the forms, style and methods of the work of party gorkom and raykom staffs, and K. T. Tairov, head of the general department of the Uzbek CP Central

Committee, presented a report on the tasks of party committees in improving work with party documents, correspondence and workers' statements. The UzSSR procurator, A. V. Buturlin, informed the seminar-conference participants on the status of work in maintaining law and order in the republic.

A number of party gorkom and raykom first secretaries spoke in the course of exchanging experiences in working to carry out the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

The seminar-conference participants became acquainted with the work of the Khamzinskiy and Kommunisticheskiy party raykoms and the party committees of the Tashsel'mash plant and of the Politotdel and Leninism kolkhozes of Tashkent Oblast.

9645

CSO: 1830/353

REGIONAL

BELORUSSIAN MINISTER ON LAW AND ORDER CAMPAIGN

PM191536 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 3

["Conversation" between V.A. Piskarev, Belorussian SSR Minister of Internal Affairs, and own correspondent N. Matukovskiy under the rubric "Speaking Publicly About Publicity": "What the Militia Are Doing"--date not specified]

[Text] Minsk--[Matukovskiy] Victor Alekseyevich, everyone remembers the firm measures taken by the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's government, and the USSR MVD in 1983 to expose instances of the violation of the socialist rule of law. V. Yermakov from Novosibirsk, G. Levchenko from Kiev, V. Gogoberidze from Tbilisi, N. Lyashenko from Kharkhov, K. Ufimtsev from Sverdlovsk, B. Kulinuyavichus from Vilnius, and other IZVESTIYA readers have asked the newspaper to describe the new, positive changes in the work of Belorussia's internal affairs organs.

[Piskarev] I believe that a principled and strict assessment of the law enforcement organs' work is doubly necessary. We are expected to campaign for the observance of socialist legality, law and order, and order in general. Therefore, we ourselves must set an irreproachable example of fairness, honesty, and high communist morality. That is only natural and understandable. These were precisely the kind of militia organs created by V.I. Lenin and F.E. Dzerzhinskiy. These are the demands made on MVD organs by our party, which resolutely sets its course toward strengthening the rule of law, order and discipline at all levels of the country's state and economic apparatus. After all, even the best plans and intentions may remain no more than mere intentions unless we ensure the strictest order, high conscious discipline, and responsibility....

It is not easy, of course, to set an "example to everyone." By no means everyone is equal to our complex work. Thus we must avoid employing slapdash people. But... we have had people like that. So we began by thoroughly checking our personnel at all levels. We dismissed very many people from the MVD organs last year for what was called their "negative actions." Our approach to leading personnel has been and remains particularly strict. After all, leaders are clearly visible, people try to emulate them, and for that reason the demands made on them as great.... We dismissed P. Levkovich, chief of the Orshanskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department in Vitebsk Oblast, Ye. Litvin, chief of the Klichevskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department in Mogilev Oblast, and V. Zimin,

chief of the Chervenskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department in Minsk Oblast. M. Zarubov, chief of the Kirovskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department in Mogilev Oblast, was recently dismissed for extreme irresponsibility in a situation requiring immediate action.

[Matukovskiy] What happened precisely?

[Piskarev] A bomb dropped during the war was discovered in a kolkhoz field. The alarm was raised but measures were not taken to deal with it immediately and the bomb was not disarmed in time. The explosion killed three children.

[Matukovskiy] You mentioned dismissal for "negative actions." What kind of motives?

[Piskarev] Above all, serious professional errors, in discipline, and failure to perform their duty.... I shall illustrate that by an example. A fire occurred at the "Trudovyye Rezervy" sports training complex in Minsk. The fire was the result of a juvenile prank but there was a whole fire service, an alarm system, fire extinguishers, sprinklers, and fire hoses to deal with it! None of this was used in time because of the fire service's slackness and irresponsibility. This incident was examined by the Belorussian SSR MVD Collegium and the republic's government. All the culprits were severely punished.

[Matukovskiy] Viktor Alekseyevich, describe the role of publicity in the process of implementing cadre policy within the republic MVD's system.

[Piskarev] Well, we consciously attach great significance to publicity as a most important means of improving discipline. All cadre questions are resolved not in camera, not within a narrow circle, but with the involvement of the party and komsomol membership and the collectives of subdivisions. Suffice it to say that the party meetings which discussed measures to improve the work of MVD organs were addressed by 2,500 communists who submitted over 600 specific proposals. MVD workers ranging from divisional inspectors through to the minister delivered reports in working people's collectives and in local neighborhoods. Over 10,000 report-back meetings of this kind were held, attended by over 600,000 people. All the remarks and suggestions made have been used as the basis of our work plans, many are at the implementation stage, and there are other questions which will take more time to resolve.

[Matukovskiy] Could you introduce our readers to some of your ministry's new workers?

[Piskarev] Let us begin with the staff of the ministry itself. There are three new deputy ministers--V. Yegorov, B. Matusevich, and V. Savichev--who are well schooled in practical work and leadership. G. Sivitskiy and M. Grib have been promoted to the ministry apparatus from the posts of chief of the Brest and Vitebsk Obispolkom Internal Affairs Administrations respectively, and V. Pekarskiy has been promoted to the ministry apparatus from the position of chief of the Pervomayskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department in Minsk. For example, 30 new staffers from among the best production workers in Mozyr City and Rayon were taken on by the Mozyr Internal Affairs Department (where an emergency had occurred which was described in an article entitled, "Shadow of a Mistake"). Those staffers were recommended by the party gorkom.

In 1984 as a whole the republic's party and komsomol organizations and labor collectives recommended over 3,000 people for work in the internal affairs organs and most of them were communists or komsomol members. Many were former volunteer militiamen. As you can see, the MVD organs have acquired people who are morally--and, indeed professionally--well prepared for our work.

This intake has enabled us to carry out our own necessary reorganizations and to consolidate significantly those services directly waging the struggle against crime--the Criminal Investigation Service, the Service for Combatting the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, the Inquiry Service, and the Public Order Protection Service. Virtually all officers of the internal affairs organs now have higher or secondary specialized education.

[Matukovskiy] When mentioning the fact that over 3,000 people were recommended for work in the MVD organs last year, you laid particular stress on the word "recommended"....

[Piskarev] Indeed. We select people according to recommendation, which is quite unlike simply drafting them in, as it were. I have already mentioned that only the very best can work for the MVD organs, and who other than a person's collective has a better knowledge of him, his ability, potential, character, or civic and moral outlook? A kind of reciprocal obligation is emerging between the labor collective, the militia, and the individual. The collective bears the moral responsibility for their recommendation, and their nominee bears the responsibility to the collective for his militia work.

[Matukovskiy] Tell me, Viktor Alekseyevich, have you heard people say: "Could not the militia be doing more?"

[Piskarev] Many times.

[Matukovskiy] And always with the negative implication: What are the militia being paid for if we still have crime here and are still a long way from achieving ideal order? Is that not so?....

[Piskarev] This phrase, if you like, contains the "classic" philosophy of the man in the street who wants to base his whole life on the principle of looking after his own interests first. Yes, of course the militia should combat crime and strive for order, that is our main purpose. But when all is said and done, Soviet patriotism, in whose spirit we want everyone educated, presupposes an active civic stance from everyone in the struggle against evil.

Any evil, especially crime, affects us all deeply, wherever it occurs. Do you take my point? Each of us! Failing to oppose evil, leaving it to the militia alone--this means passively encouraging it. Matters have reached a ridiculous level, an absurd level. A youth gets drunk and causes a rumpus at the kolkhoz club while broad-shouldered men should like little children: "Someone fetch the police!" There is a domestic row between a husband and wife. "Phone 02 [telephone number of Soviet militia]. At once!" In a crowded bus someone treads on someone else's foot: "Why is there never a militia patrol nearby when you want one?" someone says. Every measure must be taken to eradicate this parasitical desire to shirk one's civic responsibility for the common cause.



[Matukovskiy] The situation with the man in the street is clear.... But you will agree that by no means everyone is capable of standing up to a hooligan, especially one armed with a knife.

[Piskarev] We now receive assistance from over 500,000 volunteer militiamen, the majority of whom are prepared to bravely stand up to criminals, as did S. Sekatskiy, senior foreman at the Belorussian truck plant, who was posthumously decorated for it. When it became known that he had been killed by a criminal, the ranks of the volunteer militia swelled by several thousand. In general I would say that our ties with labor collectives, party organizations, and the public have strengthened recently. The protection of law and order has become a universal concern.

But I realize that your question was not about that.... Yes, the struggle against hooligans takes courage and skill and not everyone is up to it. But now I would like to talk about courage of a different kind, which does not require people to risk their lives, but which is needed even so.... For example, our staffers exposed a group of criminals at the Gomel vehicle combine where they had embezzled 17,000 metric tons of gasoline. At refueling stations we discovered and registered 700,000 liters of fuels and lubricants that were unaccounted for. All this helped to increase the sale of gasoline via the market stocks to the tune of over R11 million!

How were such things possible? After all, the robbers were not operating in a vacuum! They were working among normal and, in the main, honest people. Who are they?... It does not take much courage to grab a swindler or an embezzler. It seems that recommending good people for work in the MVD organs and providing us with courageous men for the people's volunteer militia is not enough. Our universal active opposition to evil is still necessary--wherever it raised its head and wherever it preys on our indifference.

[Matukovskiy] You were saying, Viktor Alekseyevich, that thousands of new people have recently entered service with you. Surely they must include quite a few... nonspecialists. And criminals, especially armed criminals, must be confronted by intelligent, strong professionals.

[Piskarev] You used the work "nonspecialists." I would add: they do not remain so forever. We train them! Do not worry, we do not allow untrained people to work for us. Look at the results. The crime rate is falling, although not as quickly as we would like. Unfortunately, there are still a considerable number of unsolved crimes, and there should not be a single one. The criminal needs to be made aware that retribution is inevitable and that he will never avoid it. Hence our main concern is to increase our professional skill and foster high moral qualities in every militia worker.

[Matukovskiy] Could you say a few words about the militia's new work methods? Without giving away all their professional secrets, of course....

[Piskarev] About some methods, yes. Your readers ought to know that the words are backed up by concrete deeds.... The republic is introducing a system of measures to strengthen the socialist rule of law. It provides for the prevention

of emergencies at the worst trouble spots--police precinct houses, sobering-up rooms, patrols, point duty stations, and other services. The reception of citizens by militia workers has been introduced at all major enterprises. All statements and complaints are now being investigated more thoroughly. Now anyone who contacts the militia received a slip of paper showing the date on which their statement was recorded. This has enabled us to improve the operational efficiency and quality of investigations. An official investigation is conducted into each instance of a breach of the established procedure.

Since so much depends on leaders, last year we organized skill-improvement courses for the chiefs of rayon departments at the Minsk Higher MVD School and in-service training for newly-appointed leaders and enhanced the role of party organizations. In addition, work methods and the corresponding equipment are constantly being improved and we are taking all this on board.

[Matukovskiy] And how about the question of the campaign against drunkenness? Surely you do not need any special equipment there?

[Piskarev] This is a serious question. A great many crimes in the republic are committed while the offender is in a state of intoxication. Each year drunk drivers account for 1,500 road accidents. A considerable proportion of those people killed in fires were found to have been drinking heavily. Sometimes this vice is aided and abetted by those very people who, by their official position, are committed to combatting drunkenness and drunkards. Take, for the example, the Baranovichskiy Electrical Medical Procurements Plant. Last year more than 20 people there were taken by the militia to the sobering-up room. What happened afterwards? At the end of the quarter two of them, A. Akula and S. Davydovich, were given bonuses while two others, V. Tumash and N. Bondar, took their vacation in July and August--the height of summer. The plant's leaders did not want to "spoil relations" with those drunkards: otherwise they might suddenly take offense and leave. Can we possibly tolerate such an attitude? Of course not!

Universal approval was given to the report that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has comprehensively discussed the question of the campaign against drunkenness and had approved a whole package of important measures designed to intensify that campaign. I believe that our common rejection of drunkenness and drunkards and the universal condemnation of this loathsome phenomenon by every family and every collective is a powerful weapon in the fight against the demon drink.

Furthermore, this applies to the campaign not only against drunkenness but also against crime in general. If those people who break the law and breach public order do not like it, they know what to do about it. In reply to your question of what the militia are doing, I would say that they are keeping a vigilant eye on the observance of the rule of law and order.

CSO: 1830/539

REGIONAL

REPUBLIC PARTY AKTIV ON LAW AND ORDER

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 27 Feb 85 p 1

[Article: "Strengthen Law and Order and Discipline -- Meeting of the Republic Party Aktiv"]

[Text] A meeting of the republic party aktiv was held on 26 February in Riga. The meeting discussed the question "The tasks of party, Soviet, and law enforcement organs, public organizations, and economic managers to insure law and order and step up the struggle against violation of the law, drunkenness, and alcoholism."

First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party B. K. Pugo presented a report.

Participants in discussion of the report were Ya. Ya. Vagris, first secretary of the Riga party gorkom; Latvian SSR minister of food industry A. O. Eglit; T. L. Dushkevich, first secretary of the Daugavpils party gorkom; V. M. Krumin', deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers and chief of the republic headquarters of voluntary peoples guards; I. T. Yegorov, pulp cooker at the Slokskiy Pulp and Paper Plant; R. Ya. Matisa, first secretary of the Valmierskiy party raykom; and, Latvian SSR minister of internal affairs M. F. Drozd.

A. M. Rekunkov, USSR Procurator General, gave a talk at the meeting of the republic party aktiv.

The report and the speech observed that a great surge of labor and political activism by Soviet people is being seen these days in all the cities and rayons of the republic, just as in the country as a whole, and socialist competition to celebrate the 27th party congress and the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory in worthy fashion and to fulfill the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule is broadening. The elections to the Supreme and local Soviets of the Union republics, which were an important event in the sociopolitical life of the country, gave this truly all-people's movement new breadth. The just-completed election campaign demonstrated with new force the indestructible unity of the party and the people and reaffirmed that the policy taken by the party of accelerating intensification of the economy and raising public well-being expresses the basic interests of working people.

The period that has passed since the elections has been marked by the great successes that were achieved under the direction of the party in all sectors of building communism. The main objective now is, following the instructions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade K. U. Chernenko, to not only reinforce the positive results but also greatly multiply them.

It was emphasized at the meeting that successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and carrying out all party plans demands a high level of organization and discipline and unconditional execution of Soviet laws.

Under the direction of the Communist Party the country is consistently and purposefully following a policy of further strengthening socialist legality and law and order, which today, in the period of refining developed socialism, are even more than before one of the fundamental conditions for the progress of Soviet society.

Guided by the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the republic party organization is working purposefully to mobilize party, Soviet, and law enforcement organs and all public organizations to step up the struggle against violations of the law, strengthen public law and order, and improve legal indoctrination of the population. To stimulate this work the bureau of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party in 1981 ratified a comprehensive five-year plan to insure law and order. Progress in carrying out this plan is being monitored. Party committees are adopting practical measures to strengthen law enforcement organs and increase their authority and role in meeting the assigned challenges. All this has made the struggle for exemplary public order and to strengthen discipline and organization more effective.

Speaking of this, participants at the meeting stressed that what has been done should not be exaggerated. On the contrary, there is a fundamental need to talk about the fact that there are still serious shortcomings in this work. This is explained by the fact that appropriate steps to strengthen law and order are not being taken everywhere. In a number of cities and rayons one does not feel the comprehensiveness and aggressiveness of the struggle against criminal and antisocial phenomena. Things are far from being in order in the cities of Riga (in particular its Kirovskiy, Moskovskiy, and Leninskiy rayons), Ventspils, Yelgava, and Yurmala and in Bauskiy, Ogrskiy, Stuchkinskiy, and certain other rayons.

Analyzing the reasons for the inadequate effectiveness of law enforcement work, participants at the meeting pointed to the need for the work of law enforcement organs to be maximally productive so that every crime is fully investigated and the guilty persons receive their due punishment. This is our key challenge. This is our primary criterion for evaluating the work of operational search and investigative subdivisions. We must insure the realization of Lenin's principle on the irreversibility of punishment in practice, not in words.

Special attention was given to the need to insure law and order in public places and on the streets and to improve all the work of organizing the militia patrol

and post service and the work of the volunteer peoples guards detachments who are attached to assist them.

It was noted that one of the most important sectors of the struggle for exemplary law and order is work to improve the preservation of state and public property. Despite a slight decline in the number of them last year, stealing and other mercenary crimes continue to cause great harm to the state. And this is to a substantial degree promoted by the lack of principle and indulgent attitude of many executives of ministries and departments, auditing services, and accounting-bookkeeping offices and by inadequate application of the Law on Labor Collectives, other normative enactments, and means of material and moral influence.

City and rayon party committees, rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms, law enforcement organs, and public organizations must once more carefully analyze the situation that has developed in the sector and draw appropriate conclusions.

At the meeting there was talk of the need to root out false and distorted reporting and production of poor-quality goods. It was emphasized that party committees have always supported and will support the principled posture of law enforcement organs in the struggle against thieves, deceivers, and producers of defective goods, no matter what their position. After all, in the end we cannot tolerate a situation where people receive wages and bonuses for false reporting and defective goods, for producing goods which they themselves as consumers would refuse.

Among the questions which should be a constant focus of attention, participants at the meeting said, are preventing material losses from fire, the campaign for road and transportation safety, and the struggle against parasitism. The struggle against the great social evil of drunkenness and alcoholism must be waged with growing intensity, more persistently and effectively.

The problem of eradicating crime among minors demands special attention and concern from party, Soviet, and law enforcement organs and public organizations. A great deal is being done in this direction. But there are serious shortcomings in the organization of a comprehensive approach to indoctrination and preventive work. The challenge is to see that party committees, local Soviets, their standing commissions on the affairs of minors, the public councils of microrayons, the republic ministries of Education and Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Latvian SSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education, the Latvian SSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Central Committee of the Latvian Komsomol, and other organizations significantly improve all forms of ideological-political, labor, and moral indoctrination of adolescents in the family, at the general or vocational-technical school, and in the labor collective.

In organizing work to step up the struggle against violations of the law, it was stated at the meeting, we must always remember the need to prevent offenses. Prevention of legal offenses is, at bottom, the general line of the party in the area of the struggle against crime. We must see that all our activities related to questions of legality and law and order are permeated with the idea of the

dominating role of prevention in the overall system of measures of the struggle against all kinds of antisocial phenomena.

The problem of ideological support for the struggle against violations of the law deserves constant attention. In particular, we must make better use of the mass information and propaganda media. They must create a definite public opinion relative to each case of violation of the norms of socialist communal living and the norms of our life.

Party committees and Soviets of Peoples Deputies, it was emphasized at the meeting, play an enormous part in organizing the struggle against violations of the law and for exemplary discipline and order. The questions of rigorous observation of socialist legality, eradicating any offenses against law and order, eliminating crime, and removing the factors that cause it must always be a focus of the practical activity of party and Soviet organizations. Therefore, city and rayon party committees and city and rayon ispolkoms should step up their work in conformity with the heightened demands in the area of strengthening law and order and discipline and make this work even more systematic and aggressive.

The meeting of the party aktiv expressed its confidence that party, Soviet, and administrative organs, ministries and departments, public organizations, communists, and working people of the republic will apply all their efforts to carrying out the demands of the 26th party congress and subsequent Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee on strengthening discipline and public order and for a worthy celebration of the 27th party congress.

B. K. Pugo summarized the results of the discussion of the issues of strengthening law and order and discipline.

Participating in the work of the meeting were comrades I. A. Anderson, E. Ya. Aushkap, A. V. Betekhtin, V. I. Dmitriyev, A. E. Ikauniyek, P. Ya. Strautmanis, V. A. Chemm, A. K. Zitmanis, E. M. Ozols, R. V. Praude, and B. S. Salyukov, instructor in the CPSU Central Committee's Department of Administrative Organs.

11,176

CSO: 1800/212

17 May 1985

## REGIONAL

## UZBEK MINISTERS LECTURE REPUBLIC COUNCIL FOR WORK WITH WOMEN

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Mar 85 p 1

[Article: "Women: Learning and Labor"]

[Text] A meeting of the Republic Council for Work with Women was held in Tashkent on March 26. At the meeting there was a review of questions concerned with the training of workers comprised of indigenous young women through a system of vocational and technical education, inter-school industrial training centers as well as by the development of at-home work for women by instituting part-time and intermittent working days at enterprises of local industry in the republic. Reports on these questions were presented by Chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education P. K. Kayumov, Uzbek SSR Minister of Education O. S. Abbasova, and Uzbek SSR Minister of Local Industry G. N. Nasreddinov.

The meeting of the Council noted that work is in progress in the republic on the realization of the decisions of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the implementation of the school reforms, and the improvement of personnel training. The vocational technical schools of Uzbekistan are training workers in 140 areas of specialization. The number of young women admitted into those schools has increased. That number has increased significantly in the light industry schools in the Andizhan, Namangan, and Fergana oblasts, and in the agricultural schools in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, and the Khorezm and Navoi oblasts.

The system of specialized labor training at the school industrial training centers will afford each young woman the opportunity to choose a specific work vocation commensurate with her abilities, and will make it possible to take into account the national

economic needs of the region for skilled personnel. There has been a recent increase in the effectiveness of labor training for school children, including girls who work after graduating from school or continue to train in the vocation they acquired at school.

The participants of the meeting noted that considerable work has been done during the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan on the broad development of at-home work and the institution of part-time and intermittent work days. There are presently eight specialized enterprises and branches of at-home work, and there are 80 functioning shops and sectors in which approximately 13,000 women are working.

At the same time, there are serious shortcomings both in the matter of training worker personnel and in the development of at-home work. The republic council adopted a number of recommendations aimed at improving this work.

6289

CSO:1830/478



REGIONAL

UZBEK FOOD INDUSTRY MOVES TO STOP EMBEZZLEMENT

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by V. Matusevich: "Stop the Violations"]

[Text] A joint meeting of the staffs of the republic's Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of Internal Affairs included a business-like discussion about intensified protection of socialist property at food industry enterprises.

The need for a thorough improvement in state, planning, financial, and labor discipline was noted at the meeting. Labor collectives, People's Control groups, and public organizations are slated to play a major role in the resolution of this task. Each instance of embezzlement and short weight must be made public and examined at a comrades' court session.

Of particular importance is the improvement in the joint efforts by industrial enterprises and internal affairs organs to strengthen observance of the law. Recommendations have been made for a broader application of unannounced spot checking of commodity-transportation documentation, intensified operations of traffic-control points, and the installation of security alarm systems at enterprises. The staffs of the republic's Ministry of the Food Industry and MVD have approved administrative-preventive measures for the protection of socialist property within the food industry system. Supervisors of internal affairs organs and industrial enterprises have been assigned the task of overseeing the implementation of these measures. Regularly scheduled reports will be presented by organizational and enterprise supervisors. Plans are being made to activate the work of the Ministry of the Food Industry Committee for the Intensified Struggle to Protect Socialist Property and the work of similar committees in the various localities.

A higher quality in the work of inspectors is slated, and methodological and practical assistance will be given to legal service personnel. The selection and placement of persons responsible for materials will be improved, and engineering-technical personnel will be certified.

The meeting was addressed by the republic's Minister of the Food Industry M. Yu. Yuldashev, Uzbek SSR Procurator A. V. Buturlin, the republic's Minister of Internal Affairs N. I. Ibragimov, and First Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee M. R. Rakhimov.

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CSO: 1830/478

REGIONAL

PUGO, SHALAYEV SPEAK AT LATVIAN AWARD CEREMONY

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 7 Mar 85 pp 1-2

[Article entitled: "To Go Farther, to Attain More: The Presentation of the Latvian SSR With the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the Komsomol"]

[Excerpts] On 6 March, in Riga in the House of Political Education of the Communist Party of Latvia, a festive meeting of the party, Soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic aktiv, jointly with representatives of the collectives of toilers of the republic, took place, which was dedicated to the investiture of the Latvian SSR with the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the Komsomol for the results of the All-Union Socialist Competition for 1984.

The presidium includes CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the Komsomol, S. A. Shalayev, comrades P. K. Pugo, I. A. Anderson, E. Ya. Aushkap, A. V. A. V. Betekhtin, Ya. Ya. Vagris, V. I. Dmitriyev, A. E. Ikauniyek, Yu. Ya. Ruben, P. Ya. Strautmanis, V. A. Chemm, A. K. Zitmanis, E. M. Ozols, R. V. Praude. Together with them, the deputy chairmen of the Presidium [as published] of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR, responsible party and Soviet officials, and distinguished people of the republic.

The meeting was opened by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, B. K. Pugo.

With great enthusiasm an honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU, headed by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade K. U. Chernenko is elected.

The floor is given to S. A. Shalayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the AUCCTU.

Dear Comrades! To me has fallen the great honor of sharing with you the joy and triumph in connection with the investiture of the Latvian SSR with the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Central Committee of the Komsomol, which the republic has been awarded for the attainment of high results in the All-Union Socialist

Competition and the successful fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1984.

On behalf of the Central Committee of our party, the government, the AUCCTU, and the Central Committee of the Komsomol, allow me to congratulate you warmly, dear comrades, and in your person all the workers of the republic on this new great labor victory and to express deep gratitude for the truly striking and selfless labor for the good of our socialist Fatherland.

This victory is especially significant and honorable also because it was gained against the background of positive changes in the work of practically all republics and all sectors of the national economy of our country, which have been attained during the past two years as the result of the enormous organizational work of our party and its Central Committee, and by the high labor and political activeness of the Soviet people.

As you know, during the past year the dynamic development of public production and the growth of its efficiency were secured and the qualitative indicators were improved. The country's industrial workers overfulfilled the plan targets with respect to the total volume of output of many types of products. The volume of industrial production increased as a whole by 4.2 percent, which is higher than during the preceding years of the five-year-plan. The toilers of agriculture and the entire agro-industrial complex carried out significant work with respect to the realization of the Food Program and attained an increase in the production and purchases of meat, milk, and other types of agricultural production. The overwhelming majority of labor collectives successfully coped with their socialist obligations in regard to the above-plan increase of labor productivity and the additional reduction of production cost.

It is understandable that to win the championship in the All-Union Socialist Competition under those conditions is especially honorable, but also especially difficult. For this, really high and stable results are needed, which are being attained by the workers of Latvia.

During 1983-1984, all basic sectors of the national economy of the republic developed at higher rates and worked at greater efficiency. The average annual growth of industrial production was 20 percent higher compared to the first two years of the five-year-plan. During the past year, the highest rates of growth in the production volume during the past four years of the five-year-plan were attained in the industry of the republic. Moreover, the entire growth was obtained through an increase of labor productivity. The obligations with respect to the above-plan increase of labor productivity and the additional reduction of the production cost of commodity production were also overfulfilled. Good results were attained by the republic's toilers of the village, who during the past year produced gross agricultural production which was 22 percent higher than the average for the years of the five-year-plan. Large harvests of grain crops, sugar beets and potatoes were obtained. The cattle-breeders significantly increased the productivity of cattle. The builders put into operation fixed assets valued at almost 900 million rubles, including many industrial and agricultural projects, more than 1 million square meters of housing, general education schools, hospitals, and enterprises of consumer services.

As a result of the realization of these programs, significant positive changes are taking place in the development of the economy and the goals that have been set are being attained in a shorter period of time. Take, for example, the results of the fulfillment of the special purpose comprehensive program for the mechanization of manual and heavy physical labor. They are very appreciable. During the past 4 years, more than 25,000 persons have been freed from manual work and heavy physical labor.

Particularly and with great pleasure, I would like to note the great work that is being done in the republic with respect to the improvement of public catering and everyday production life, the approximation of consumer services to production, and the consistent realization of a broad program for the creation of public centers with enterprises of trade, medical and consumer services, and communications. All of this, without a doubt, is a good example of the concrete manifestation of a real concern for the man of labor. This work is making an enormous impression at the VEF [Riga Order of Lenin State Electrical Engineering Factory imeni V. I. Lenin], with which I had the opportunity to get acquainted today. We know that such work is also being carried out in a number of other enterprises of Latvia. The experience that has been accumulated in the republic and approved by the CPSU Central Committee with respect to such work is being used widely throughout the entire country, especially after the All-Union Seminar for the study of this experience that was conducted in Riga. It is gratifying that in the new socialist obligations of the workers of the Latvian SSR for 1985, too, along with the acceleration of the movement of the economy of the republic along the path of scientific-technical progress and the increase of the efficiency and quality of work, further large measures have also been projected with respect to the development of the network of enterprises of trade, public catering and consumer services, and the task has been set to attain the exemplary organization of their work. These measures, as well as the further strengthening of the struggle for the economy of material resources and the improvement of the business of capital construction and transportation work, constitute a good reserve for the achievement of new successes by the republic during the current year.

Every industry and every enterprise has its own tasks and its own specific character. But there is a general task which must run through the work of all labor collectives. This is to manage better, to make better use of resources, and to work more efficiently. In other words, to manage the economy rationally. You began this year in the difficult conditions of the present severe winter. The organization that was manifested helped many industrial enterprises and associations to overcome these difficulties. A high degree of organization must be manifested by all labor collectives during this pre-congress year. And, of course, the collectives of the enterprises, associations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses being the standard-bearers of the All-Union Socialist Competition are called upon to set a worthy example in all of this work.

To the fervent applause of the participants of the meeting, S. A. Shalayev hands over the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Central Committee of the Komsomol. The award is accepted by the comrades B. K. Pugo, Yu. Ya. Ruben, P. Ya. Strautmanis, A. K. Zitmanis, the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Komsomol of Latvia, A. I. Bogomolov, the brigade leader of the pipe-layers of the Riga Trust

for Large-Panel House Building, A. A. Dambis, the brigade leader of the sewing motor-mechanics of the Rigas Apgerbus [not further identified] Production Association and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, T. V. Shcheglova, and the foreman of machine milking of the Ledurga Kolkhoz of Limbzhskiy Rayon, Hero of Socialist Labor L. Ya. Petersone.

On the platform is the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, B. K. Pugo.

He said: Our republic has just been presented with the Challenge Red Banner of the Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Central Committee of the Komsomol, which has been awarded to it for the attainment of high results in the All-Union Socialist Competition and the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1984. This award of honor calls forth in the workers of the republic sincere gratitude and a new surge of creative inspiration and awakens in everyone the inner need to do better, more efficient and higher-quality work. On behalf of the participants of the meeting, the communists, and all workers of the Latvian SSR, B. K. Pugo expressed great and sincere appreciation to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Central Committee of the Komsomol, as well as to comrade K. U. Chernenko personally, for the high assessment of the constructive work and the creative efforts of the toilers of our cities and villages. He noted that, along with the republic, Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the Komsomol for the results of the All-Union Socialist Competition for the Successful Fulfillment of the National Economic Plan for 1984 were awarded to the city of Riga, the Rzhzhskiy and Valmierskiy rayons, as well as 34 of our best labor collectives. In the conferral of this award is expressed the recognition of the labor contribution of Soviet Latvia to the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Plenums of the Central Committee of the party and to the fulfillment of the tasks of the 11th Five-Year-Plan.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR, B. K. Pugo expressed sincere appreciation to the right-wing of the socialist competition and to all those who through selfless shock work secured the successful realization of the plans and socialist obligations of the fourth year of the five-year-plan.

All of our successes, he continued, as well as the successes of the other fraternal republics, in economic and social development is the natural result of the multifaceted work of our glorious Communist Party and the result of the enormous vital force of its domestic and foreign policy, which is wisely implemented by the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by comrade K. U. Chernenko. Every day we experience the solicitous and at the same time exacting attention to our affairs and to the prospects for the development of our region on the part of the CPSU Central Committee and the government of the country. For all of this, the workers of the republic are infinitely grateful to the Leninist party, its Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee, and the Soviet government.

We are also sincerely grateful to the All-Union Central Trade Union Council for the effective solution of many problems of vital importance to us, for the warm words about our republic today, and for the business-like advice and recommendations. Following the Leninist legacy, the Soviet trade unions have always been and remain a school of administration, a school of management, and a school of communism. We are gladdened by the constantly increasing concern of the trade unions and their main staff--the All-Union Central Council--for the development of the national economy, the increase of production, the organization of socialist competition, the improvement of the working and living conditions, the strengthening of the role of the labor collectives in the solution of all economic, social and educational tasks.

Our festive meeting takes place during days when the elections to the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics and the local Soviets of People's Deputies are being summed up. The elections have become a great event in the socio-political life of the country and a genuine holiday of socialist democracy. By a unanimous vote for the candidates of the indissoluble bloc of communists and unaffiliated workers of Soviet Latvia, as all the Soviet people, have with new force demonstrated their monolithic unity around the native Communist party and have expressed their complete and undivided support of its political course and the practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee.

A lively response in the hearts of millions was called forth by the stirring speech of comrade K. U. Chernenko to the voters of the Kuybyshevskiy Election District of Moscow. It provided a thorough analysis of the successes achieved and the unresolved problems, the present-day international situation, and it set forth the basic paths of the further socio-economic development of the country and the perfection of developed socialism.

After having then paused in detail on the economic results of the past year, B. K. Pugo noted that as a whole they are not bad. The national economy of our republic, as well as the whole country, developed dynamically and at stable rates. The annual tasks with respect to quantitative and qualitative characteristics were not only fulfilled, but surpassed with respect to a number of important positions. The results of our work for 2 months of the current year show that as a whole the toilers of the republic have made a confident beginning. In industry the task for January-February with respect to the sale of production was overfulfilled. Labor productivity grew more than had been planned. The output of agricultural production is increasing ahead of schedule of last year's indicators. During the two months of the current year, 19 percent more meat and 8 percent more milk were sold to the state than during the analogous period of the past year.

The facts cited inspire confidence that the plans and socialist obligations for 1985 and the five-year-plan as a whole will be unconditionally fulfilled. But at the same time we see and regard it necessary to talk about shortcomings as well today. In industry almost one-third of the enterprises failed to cope with the 2-month task in regard to the sale of production. The party's demand must be strictly fulfilled: Those who lag behind must pull themselves together, and those who are coping with the plan--catch up with the pacemakers, going forward and not reducing the pace.

All this obligates the labor collectives, the party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and the economic organs to increase the effort in their work even more, to increase its quality, to set all means in motion in order to secure the obligatory fulfillment and overfulfillment of the daily, monthly and quarterly tasks.

Touching on the urgent questions which must be solved in agriculture, B. K. Pugo accentuated attention to the necessity of the timely and quality preparation for the spring field work and the successful completion of the wintering of cattle.

In talking further about the paramount tasks on whose solution we are obliged to work persistently both today and tomorrow, the speaker underscored the whole importance of the further increase of labor productivity. This is task number one, for there simply exists no other path, except the growth of labor productivity, for increasing the efficiency of the economy. The scope of this work does not meet the great tasks advanced before us by the CPSU Central Committee and set by life itself. In many enterprises, the process of technical reequipment and the transition to progressive technology is dragged out as before, and the plans for the introduction of the achievements of science and technology are not being fulfilled. So it is necessary to conduct our work in regard to science and technology still more persistently and to reinforce the personal responsibility of the personnel for this.

Another thing is also very important--to manage everything we have efficiently and in a truly thrifty manner, to again and again study attentively all the factors and all the components which guarantee highly-productive labor, and to think out better the mechanism for the acceleration of the intensification of all sectors of the national economy.

The largest task, which is set before us in all its magnitude, is the intensification of the regime of economy. Thriftiness and zealous management are not simply a slogan of the day, but an organic integral part of an intensive economy. In our time, the strictest economy has become the most important source of the growth of production and an immutable law of the production and other spheres of life. B. K. Pugo focused attention on the necessity of the unconditional fulfillment of the obligations assumed by all the labor collectives of the republic to work for 2 days of the year on economized materials, raw material and fuel. The task has also been set to decisively strengthen the struggle against losses of working time--because of absenteeism, idleness and turnover of personnel.

All of these constitute reserves whose utilization require almost no material expenditures, but which produce a great gain. To save, to put every labor kopeck to use, to expend raw material, every minute of working time and fuel and energy resources in a thrifty manner, to reduce the labor-intensiveness and material-intensiveness of commodities--this means to manage economically, assiduously, and capably, and to place at the service of the people enormous additional resources, which are already at our disposal.

It is very important with all our efforts and means to continue persistently and purposefully the extensive work in regard to the strengthening of discipline



and order, it was noted further in the speech. They constitute an indispensable condition for smooth-flowing work, for the clear-cut organization of production and everyday life, and consequently--also for our well-being. Disorderliness, non-obligingness, sloppiness, idle talk, and dependence should be decisively eliminated in all links of production and management and in every job. Everywhere we are in need, in extreme need, of Bolshevik efficiency, initiative and responsibility, the unity of word and deed, the ability to decide every concrete question from the position of the state, and the constant aspiration to work properly, conscientiously and with high moral standards.

A tested means capable of intensifying the creative energy of the masses and of making progressive experience the property of all is socialist competition. Questions of the organization of competition, the increase of its effectiveness, the generalization and dissemination of the experience and achievements of outstanding workers and innovators must be at the center of all of our economic-organizational and ideological-political work.

We have someone's example to follow, someone to compete with. I am talking, first of all, about the labor collectives which have become winners of the All-Union Socialist Competition. Such as the collectives of the VEF [Riga Order of Lenin State Electrical Engineering Plant imeni V. I. Lenin], the REZ [Riga Order of Lenin Electric Machine Engineering Plant, the Latvijas stikls /Engineering Plant], associations, the Riga Commercial Sea Port, the Aurora Factory, the Baltmorgidrostroy [Trust for Hydraulic Construction in the Baltic Sea], the Padom'yu Latvija Kolkhoz and the Riga Sovkhoz of the Rizhskiy Rayon, the Lachplesis Kolkhoz of the Ogrskiy Rayon, and many others.

The best models of management and administration, valuable beginnings and creative initiatives, which make it possible to direct the efforts of those competing at the practical solution of the questions of increasing the efficiency of production and the quality of work and at the exposure and utilization of all available possibilities and reserves inducing to do not simply more, but to do absolutely better with fewer expenditures, must be made the property of all labor collectives of the republic.

All of us must clearly realize, B. K. Pugo said in conclusion that our presentation with the Challenge Red Banner is not only an acknowledgement of the contributions of the workers of the republic, but also a great trust, an advance for the future.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the Komsomol that the workers of Soviet Latvia in the fraternal family of Soviet republics will significantly increase their efforts in the struggle for the increase of the efficiency of production and the quality of work, will secure the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks for 1985 and the entire five-year-plan, will mark the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite Movement with labor achievements, and will welcome the 27th Congress of the Leninist party in a worthy manner.

The speeches of comrades S. A. Shalayev and B. K. Pugo were listened to with great attention and were frequently interrupted by applause.

The following persons spoke at the meeting: The brigade leader of the integrated brigade of the Riga mechanized division for loading and unloading work of the Baltic Order of the October Revolution Railway, Hero of Socialist Labor R. M. Berzinya, the first secretary of the party raykom, L. A. Abel', the director general of the Order of Lenin Rizhskiy elektromashinostroitel'nyy zavod [Riga Electrical Machine Building Plant] Association, E. A. Kikas, the first secretary of the Leninskiy party raykom of the city of Riga, T. I. Savitskiy, and the director of the Andrupene Sovkhoz of the Kraslavskiy Rayon, Ya. Ya. Bril'.

On behalf of their collectives and the workers of the entire republic, they talked about the indissoluble unity of the party and the people, about the complete and undivided support of the political course of the CPSU, and about the practical activity of its Leninist Central Committee. The great and multifaceted work of the party, its concern about the welfare and happiness of the people, and the tasks for the future, the speakers emphasized, found profound reflection in the speech of K. U. Chernenko before the voters of the Kuybyshevskiy Election District of Moscow. In talking about the successes of Soviet Latvia, which have been achieved on the way to the further perfection of socialism outlined by the Communist Party, the participants of the meeting noted the fruitfulness of the efforts directed toward the improvement of administration and the increase in the efficiency of all sectors of the national economy, at the development of the creative initiative and political activeness of the masses, at the improvement of ideological work, and at the strengthening of discipline, organization and order. A great deal has been done, but it is not in the tradition of our party to rest content with what has been achieved. Following the Leninist legacy--to go farther without fail and to attain more without fail--the workers of the republic intend to improve the work in all sections still more rapidly and more thoroughly. For, it was emphasized at the meeting, the better the Soviet people will work, the more will the level and quality of life in our society increase.

The participants of the meeting expressed the resolution of the workers of Soviet Latvia to respond to the high award of the Fatherland with persistent and enterprising labor, to complete the tasks of the 11th Five-Year-Plan in a worthy manner, and to mark the forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress, the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, and the 50th anniversary of the Stakhanovite Movement with new achievements in all spheres of life.

To stormy applause, the participants of the meeting accepted a letter of greeting to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade K. U. Chernenko.

(Information Agency Attached to the LaSSR Council of Ministers)

8970  
CSO: 1800/207

REGIONAL

# NATIONAL BILINGUALISM BASIS OF INTERNATIONAL SOVIET SOCIETY

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 26 Feb 85 pp 2-3

[Article by M. Guboglo, doctor of historical sciences: "Questions of Theory. On a Dual Basis. Improving the Language Model in the Period of Developed Socialism"]

[Text] Questions concerning CPSU policy and practice in the area of nationalities are among the fundamental questions concerning the further development of socialism and progress toward communism. Similarly to the way in which dialectical materialism represents in a methodological sense the heart of the concept of developed socialism, its "living soul," the Leninist idea of the indissoluble unity of two interrelated processes in ethnic relations forms the basis and doctrine of the development of contemporary ethnic processes. These processes are those favoring the development of nations and those tending toward their blending. The course of our Party with regard to each of these processes has been formulated clearly and precisely. "We will in every way assist in... the further flourishing and blending of nations," emphasized K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the programmatic article "Reaching the Level of the Requirements of Developed Socialism" (KOMMUNIST, No 18, 1984 p.7). This article armed communists and all Soviet people with a clear understanding of the complexity and newness of the further improvement of all aspects of developed socialism in the area of ethnic relations. The nations, nationalities and national and ethnic groups which make up the population of the multiethnic and multilingual Soviet Union today converse in over 130 languages; national literatures are being created in 78 languages; shows are presented on the country's stages in 42 languages; newspapers are published in 46 languages; textbooks for general educational schools are printed in 52 languages; and radio broadcasts are made in 67 languages. In light of these facts, concern for the functional development of the native languages of USSR peoples and simultaneous efforts to create the proper conditions for the diffusion of Russian among them occupy a prominent place in a number of crucial points of the CPSU nationalities policy. Ethnic/Russian bilingualism in our country is successfully developing on this basis. This bilingualism represents the most perfect instrument of mass communications, or the language model of the period of developed socialism.

Ethnic/Russian bilingualism is becoming ever more evidently a mass phenomenon, developing from the personal and group level to that of the people as a whole. Over the period of nine years which elapsed between the last two censuses the

number of persons of non-Russian ethnicity who were fluent in Russian as a second language grew by almost 20 million, from 41.9 million to 61.3 million. Meanwhile the group of non-Russian population having Russian as its native language grew from 13 million to 16.3 million. In all, whereas in 1970 approximately one-half of the non-Russian population was fluent in Russian, in 1979 this figure was equal to two-thirds of the non-Russian population.

At the same time the distribution of Russian in 1970 among young people aged 20-29 was broader than among the elderly; distribution was greater by a factor of three among young people of the native population of union republics, and by a factor of two among young people of the native populations of nationalities in the autonomous republics of the RSFSR.

The exceptional diversity of combinations of ethnic languages with the language of interethnic communication places particular responsibilities on Soviet society with regard to purposeful guidance of the processes of the formation and functioning of ethnic/Russian bilingualism. Of course, the resolution of this major question, which is truly of significance for the entire state, demands thorough knowledge of the specific conditions, factors, reasons and situations which determine the coexistence of languages, i.e. which determine the fate of ethnic/Russian bilingualism.

The origin and development of the processes of bilingualism as a mass social phenomenon are conditioned by the sum of objective and subjective factors. In this age of the scientific and technical revolution and social progress, interethnic contacts are strengthened; demand increases not only for a language of interethnic communication -- the demand for Russian as an important means of access to the cultures of all USSR peoples and the achievements of world culture also becomes deeper and more multifaceted. Along with these global factors a group of objective factors exerts considerable influence on the course and development of present-day ethnolinguistic processes. Among these factors the influence of school, army service and direct interethnic contacts is particularly evident. Thus, for example, data from the census of population shows that even at the beginning of the 1970's among the native nationalities of union republics the proportion of bilingual persons increased by a factor of four after completion of eight years of schooling, as compared to elementary school; more than one-third of all children aged 11-15 in this group were bilingual. Among secondary school graduates, more than half of those aged 16-19 were bilingual.

A comparative analysis of two tendencies of the 1970's -- the diffusion of ethnic/Russian bilingualism and an increase in the general educational level -- on the example of native nationalities with their own union republics shows that both of the separate tendencies developed in one and the same direction: the educational level rose and the diffusion of the Russian language increased. At the same time a complication (ambiguity) was detected in the similarity noted. For example, according to data from the 1970 census mentioned above, in five of the nationalities of union republics (Uzbeks, Georgians, Azerbaijanians, Armenians and Turkmen) the percentage of the population with secondary and higher education exceeded the percentage of persons who were fluent in Russian.

The phenomenon discovered -- i.e. the prevalence of the proportion of persons with secondary and higher education over that of persons fluent in Russian -- can be explained by the fact that in the 1960's the instruction of Russian in some union republics was at times still unsatisfactorily organized; there was a lack of qualified instructors of Russian in secondary and higher schools. As a result a portion of graduates, even among those who had a diploma of secondary and higher education, were unable to demonstrate a complete mastery of Russian. In a number of union republics there still exists a significant potential to improve further the conditions for satisfying the needs of members of native nationalities for fluency in Russian, including persons in population groups with a relatively high educational level. Specifically, it was on this point that K. U. Chernenko spoke at the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum: "But there are still quite a few cases where poor knowledge of Russian limits a person's access to the riches of international culture and restricts his circle of activity and contacts. Recently the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution to create conditions making it easier for the population of ethnic republics to study Russian. It must be actively implemented." (CPSU Central Committee Plenum, 14-15 June 1983, Stenographic Record, Moscow 1983 p 37).

A whole series of resolutions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers and republic Party organizations in the 1970's and early 1980's are evidence of the fact that matters of ethnic/Russian bilingualism are constantly under attention by the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Specifically, it is sufficient to recall the fact that in 1983 measures to improve the study of Russian in general educational schools and other educational institutions of union republics were specially reviewed in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. The timeliness of questions of the development and functioning of ethnic/Russian bilingualism and at the same time the steady interest of the Soviet public in this subject were particularly evident in the course of nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee plan concerning the reform of general educational schools. It is natural that tasks toward improving each of the component parts of ethnic/Russian bilingualism were outlined in "Basic Directions of Reform in General Educational and Vocational Schools," approved by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum (10 April 1984) and the USSR Supreme Soviet (12 April 1984). In this document it is proposed on the one hand that "printing capacity and the production of high quality materials for the publication of textbooks in the languages of USSR peoples should be expanded"; on the other hand, it noted that "fluency in Russian should become the norm for young people completing secondary educational institutions" (PRAVDA, 12 April 1984).

Factors in the development of ethnic/Russian bilingualism do not operate independently of each other, in isolation. Their effect is of a comprehensive nature. Therefore the stimulation of language competence as well as of speech activity, realized both in the one language and in the other, cannot be limited to the framework of the school realm, but rather must be conducted on a broader basis, encompassing all other subsystems of the socialist way of life as well and above all the sphere of Soviet people's productive, sociopolitical and cultural activities.

The language policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state encompass all areas of the functioning and interaction of languages. For example, in the conditions of

developed socialism all USSR peoples are interested in the rapid pace of growth in the production of Russian-language books, since this production serves both the ethnic and interethnic interests of the new historical community.

Meanwhile, in accordance with the varying degrees of diffusion of the Russian language among non-Russian population, the demands of non-Russian peoples for ethnic and Russian-language books are changing dynamically.

The movement of peoples toward nationwide ethnic/Russian bilingualism, accompanied by a growing amount of reader bilingualism (i.e. reading in two languages), presents union republic publishing houses with the task of taking into consideration in a planned fashion and comprehensively the specific reader interests of various population groups. Therefore a great deal remains to be done to improve publishing policy. In a number of republics, at times publications known to be weak from artistic and scientific viewpoints are included in publication plans simply because they are written in an ethnic language.

In other words, artificially overstating the social functions of native languages on the level of offerings, i.e. on the level of publication of ethnic-language books, the functioning of mass communications media and instruction in the school and VUZ educational system, violates the optimum interrelation between the two component parts of the established language model of developed socialism: the "ethnic" and "Russian" parts of ethnic/Russian bilingualism. In practice this means the artificial creation -- scientifically not justified by the new, practical needs of a bilingual populace -- of privileges for ethnic languages to the detriment of the language of interethnic communication. In the final analysis this contradicts the Leninist and constitutional principles of the CPSU nationalities policy, which does not allow privileges for any language.

Along with the school factor, the factor of migration and the interethnic contacts directly connected with it plays a quite important role in the formation and functioning of the ethnic/Russian type of bilingualism.

The increase in the monoethnicity of some republics in the 1970's has led to a decline in the stimulating role of the ethnic environment, i.e. of interethnic contacts, in the dissemination and particularly in the functioning of Russian. As a result a dialectically contradictory, complex situation has arisen. On the one hand is the mass striving by the country's non-Russian population to study Russian, which has become a truly new and nationwide phenomenon in the conditions of developed socialism; on the other hand is the weakening of the interethnic contact factor, which has a positive effect on the course of ethnolinguistic processes and on the further diffusion of ethnic/Russian bilingualism.

The influence of the factor of migration, as well as that of the school, on the course of ethnolinguistic processes is quite universal. It is manifested to one degree or another in various regions of the country, on various levels and on various scales. The more multiethnic the composition of republics, oblasts, krays and rayons is, and the more multiethnic the composition of labor collectives as well, the more broadly do ethnolinguistic processes develop in them and that much deeper are the skills of the non-Russian population in ethnic/Russian bilingualism.



In the unified system of factors which define the course of development of ethnic/Russian bilingualism as a whole, one and the same factor influences with varying intensity the dynamics of each of its component parts. For example, the effect of the school as the most universal factor in the formation of ethnic/Russian bilingualism is expressed differently: on the one hand, by an increase in the level of language competence and on the other by the degree of utilization of each of the interacting languages in the speech of production and the cultural, familial and everyday realm. Or, vice versa, there are quite a few situations where two or more factors operate more or less in concert, both having an effect on further mastery of the second language and the expansion of the sphere of its utilization and on improvement of the populace's linguistic orientation, specifically on the formation of a rational, conscious attitude toward the need for one, two or more languages. The whole system of Soviet general educational schools, army service, mass information media and some other factors form a deeply conscious interethnic stance: the demand for Russian as the language of interethnic communication. This is particularly true when all these factors act in mutual complementarity to one another.

Among the significant positive results of ethnic/Russian bilingualism in the sphere of spiritual culture in its personal aspect, the following stand out: 1) general broadening of cultural habits; 2) development and refinement of spiritual interests and cultural habits; 3) increase of opportunities for choice in the selection of channels, types, means and elements of culture; 4) a tendency to go from passive to more active, spiritually fertile forms of culture activity and means of self-development and self-expression of the personality; and 5) a more profound elimination of religious, provincial and nationalistic prejudices.

At the same time one should not regard the level and scale of ethnic/Russian bilingualism already achieved in the conditions of mature socialism as its perfected state. In the 1970's the transition to nationwide bilingualism was indeed observed. This was manifested distinctly in the cases of individual nationalities as well. At the same time, at the beginning of the 1980's one non-Russian in three still was not fluent in Russian. Furthermore, the diffusion of Russian among the native nationalities of union republics was proceeding unevenly. It is appropriate to mention that, for example, from 1970 to 1979 the proportion of Uzbeks fluent in Russian increased by 34.8 percent, whereas the same figure for Estonians decreased by 4.8 percent. Of course, one cannot base absolute conclusions on the basis of the data cited. It is not to be excluded that in the course of the 1970 census the actual distribution of ethnic/Russian bilingualism was understated in the UzSSR and overstated in the ESSR; whereas in the 1979 census there may have been a certain overstatement in Uzbekistan and understatement in Estonia. This could result in part from an inadequate understanding on the part of the census takers helping to conduct the census of population of the meaning of the concept "fluency in a second language."

In the conditions of the expansion of the body of persons encompassed by ethnic/Russian bilingualism a situation has arisen in which the requirements of bilingual persons of non-Russian ethnicity for general educational and vocational and technical schools, technical institutes and VUZ's with Russian as the language of instruction have not been met in a number of vitally important areas

of social and cultural life. There is a lack of local (republic) literature published in Russian and the number of Russian-language radio and television broadcasts is felt to be inadequate. In some cases the translation of books into ethnic languages and the dubbing of films become ends in themselves, and do not correspond to the needs of a bilingual populace.

Improvement of the language model, operating and developing in the system of the dynamically changing multiethnic and multilingual Soviet society, represents a complex problem with many levels and aspects. Its significance in the conditions of developed socialism is increasing sharply; it can only be resolved on the basis of a comprehensive approach. This is why the CPSU, as was noted recently in PRAVDA, demands that we constantly keep sight of questions of improving "the study of Russian as the language of interethnic communication" (PRAVDA, 30-December 1984), as well as questions of the ethnic aspects of personnel policy, consideration of the political and business qualities of workers, concern for the proper representation in Party and state organs of all nations and nationalities living in the republics and the satisfaction of the specific requirements of ethnic groups in the area of culture, language and everyday life.

It is understandable that under present-day conditions a timely task is the discovery of a practical distribution of the social functions of interacting languages in the speech behavior of the population. Also important is the drawing up of a scientifically based and optimally balanced interrelation of language needs, i.e. of needs in the language of one's own nationality and in the language of interethnic communication, to the existing practical ethnolinguistic situation and with what is necessary for the ideal situation. The definition of the interlocking of language policy with social policy, important in a theoretical sense, is germane here, inasmuch as guidance of the language model has not only a ethnolinguistic but also a production aspect. This is due to the fact that the resolution of economic problems, tasks in the regulation of migrational flows, the formation of a working class in ethnic republics and the ensuring of labor reserves for the country at a time when they are in short supply demand good knowledge of Russian by people from any nationality.

At the same time a comprehensive approach to ethnic/Russian bilingualism will not tolerate one-sidedness. It is necessary that both Russians and members of other nationalities living in the republics should have all opportunities possible to study the language of the native nationality, which will allow them to be used more actively in all branches of the national economy. This will also aid in further improving the climate of interethnic contacts and strengthening friendship and brotherhood among peoples.

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CSO: 1800/232



REGIONAL

UZBEK MULLAHS OPENING ILLEGAL MOSQUES

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by V. Vorokhov: "Intensify Atheistic Work"]

[Excerpts] A scientific-practical conference was held in Namangan yesterday that dealt with vital problems in the improvement of methods and forms of atheistic education in the light of the decisions of the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The conference was organized by the Party obkom, the Institute of Philosophy and Law, Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences, and the interrepublic branch of the Institute of Scientific Atheism, Academy of Social Sciences. The conference was opened by First Secretary of the Namangan Party obkom N. R. Radzhabov.

Secretary of the Namangan Party obkom Kh. M. Akhmedova presented a report entitled "Party Guidance of Atheistic Education in the Light of the Requirements of the 26th Party Congress and the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee."

Atheistic education plays a significant role in the growth of the people's awareness and labor activity and in the molding of an active vital attitude.

As a result of the goal-oriented ideological educational work of Party organizations and the triumph of the Soviet way of life, most people have completely broken away from religion and other relics of the past. However, repeated offenses of piety have not as yet been completely eliminated in some members of our society, and violations of Soviet law pertaining to religious cults are still being encountered. And the ideological centers of imperialism are striving to propagate religion to which they have imparted an anti-Soviet, nationalist thrust. Broadcasts of the

"Ozodlik" department of Radio "Liberty" are intended to arouse the religious and nationalist passions of the peoples of the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan.

Foreign anti-Soviet agents are completely unscrupulous. Supported by religious extremists, they are sending to our country anti-Soviet literature and tape recordings that have been brought up to "contemporary times." That is why the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized that "we must not slacken our work with that specific group of our population that is comprised of believers. A segment of the people still remains under the influence of religion, and we must say quite frankly, that segment is not so small."

Quite a lot is being done in the Namangan Oblast in the struggle against religious prejudice. Considerable efforts are being made with the aktiv which has been called upon to engage in direct atheist propaganda. However, the certain activization that has taken place in atheistic education does not at all mean that the tasks in anti-religious education are being resolved satisfactorily.

The primary drawback is that propagandists of atheism do not have a concise concept about the nature and form that religiosity takes or the processes that are taking place in the spiritual life of the population, or the complex of social, domestic, and other factors that account for the vitality of religious remnants. Party, soviet workers, representatives of committees for the observance of the law on religious cults, and activists of atheistic propaganda do not yet have a generally acceptable method for making a concise analysis of religiosity, and they do not have control of the actual circumstances underlying public religion. Thus, the incomes of religious organizations have significantly increased in recent years. There are instances where certain communist leaders are compromising in their attitude toward the practice of religious rituals, and at times participate in them themselves. And following marriage registrations at ZAGS [civil registry office], young people perform the "nikokh" [term unknown] ritual.

Active measures are not being taken by directors of enterprises, institutions, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes against their workers who are practicing cultist rituals.

As a result of the insufficient attention given to this problem by Party, soviet organs, and oblast organizations, and because of the slackened activity of the committees for the observance of the law on cults, there have been instances where mullahs have been opening mosques illegally, and wandering religious "teachers" are becoming more active.

Through the assistance of roaming mullahs, an unofficial prayer house was opened in Turakurgan. A mosque has been restored there through the efforts of cult priests.

Holy men in Uychinskiy Rayon have collected funds and construction materials and have built a prayer house in the cemetery. Under the guise of cemetery improvements, cultist facilities have also appeared in Zadar'inskiy Rayon. Many people think that this is a tribute to national traditions.

All of this has occurred before the very eyes of communists and deputies of rayon and kishlak [Central Asian village] soviets. However, no one has taken the necessary measures to deal with this situation.

The experience gained in the organization of atheistic propaganda among workers was examined in the papers and reports presented by the conference participants. The necessity of making a clear distinction between genuinely national traditions and religious prejudice was pointed out.

The conference was addressed by doctors of philosophical sciences, professors A. A. Artykov, K. Kh. Khanazarov, A. K. Valiyev, O. P. Umurzakova, and G. A. Akhmedov, Head of the Inter-republic Branch of the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Academy of Social Sciences, candidate of pedagogical sciences T. T. Tashlanov, First Secretary of the Kasansayskiy Party raykom S. K. Karimov, partkom secretary of the avrov fabrics combine M. Sharipova, First Secretary of the Komsomol obkom T. M. Shamsibayev, the oblast procurator Ch. D. Dzhurayev, Director of School No 25 of Narynskiy Rayon N. Rakhmanov, Chief Physician of the Uchkurgan Central Hospital S. T. Khakimov, partkom secretary of the Namangan Pedagogical Institute, candidate of historical sciences Kh. Sulaymanov, editor of the oblast newspaper NAMANGAN KHAKIKATI T. N. Nazirov, Head of the zags department of the oblispolkom M. Rasulova, Party and labor

veteran, resident of the Pravda makhal' [term unknown] of  
Namangan Z. Kabulova.

The conference collectively drew up recommendations for further  
improvements in the forms and methods of atheistic propaganda and  
educational work among the public.

6289

CSO: 1830/478

REGIONAL

SLYUN'KOV SPEAKS AT PREPARATORY MEETING FOR POLITICAL DAY

[Editorial Report] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian on 10 April 1985 carries on page 1 a 350-word BELTA article entitled "May the Feat Live Forever." It discusses an "instructional meeting" of those who would be giving reports at a United Political Day devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic War to be held in the republic 11 April. BSSR CP Central Committee First Secretary N. N. Slyun'kov delivered an "instructional report" at the meeting. His report centers on the importance to the Belorussian CP Central Committee of "the participation of leading workers in united political days as a vital form of political work, an active means of strengthening ties with the masses." He also stresses the potential positive impact of meetings of party, government and trade union leaders with the population, particularly in enterprises and farms which are having trouble coping with their plan tasks, and urges further improvements in this "agitation-propaganda work." He concludes by saying that "the greatest attention must be given to realizing the demands of the CC CPSU to strengthen attention to war and labor veterans' needs and concerns." Other participants in the meeting were G. G. Bartoshevich, V. G. Baluyev, N. I. Dementey, M. V. Kovalev, Yu. B. Kolokolov, A. T. Kuz'min, V. A. Lepeshkin, V. A. Mikulich, Yu. M. Khusainov, and I. F. Yakushev.

CSO: 1800/276

REGIONAL

BRIEFS

VICTORY ANNIVERSARY MEETING--On 28 March, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences held in Kiev a general meeting commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. Academician Paton, president of the republic's Academy of Sciences, opened the general meeting. On behalf of the meeting, a delegation of scientists laid flowers at the monument to Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and at the grave of the Unknown Soldier in the Park of Eternal Glory. A report on the universal historic importance of the victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45 was delivered at the meeting by Hero of the Soviet Union Klovov, corresponding member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Participating in the general meeting of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences were Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Girenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Rudich, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Parkhomenko, Ukrainian minister of higher and secondary specialized education; and Lieutenant General Voronotsov, deputy commander of the Kiev Military District, which holds a Red Banner Order. [Text] [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1515 GMT 28 Mar 85 AU]

KHMELNITSKIY OBKOM PLENUM--On 5 April, a Khmel'nitskiy Obkom plenum discussed the tasks of party organizations for further improving work among cadres. Obkom first secretary Dikussarov, who delivered a report, and the speakers emphasized the need to further improve work among cadres in the light of the requirements of the March 1985 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Individual party committees, leaders of enterprises, organizations, farms, and institutions were criticized for assuming a formal attitude to the selection, distribution, and education of cadres. Kapto, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, participated in the plenum proceedings and delivered a speech. [Text][Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0715 GMT 5 Apr 85 AU]

NEW UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC PERIODICAL--A new Catholic periodical has appeared in the Western Ukraine. It bears the name THE UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC HERALD. The Catholic News Agency has a copy of the first issue. It reports on efforts to bring about reauthorization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Names of imprisoned Catholics are also published. Although details of the publisher are not given, it is assumed that the man involved is Josef Terelya, chairman of the Ukrainian Catholic Church Central Committee. [Text] [Vatican City International Service in German 1400 GMT 11 Apr 85 LD]

CEREMONY FOR LENIN--A ceremonial meeting for the 115th anniversary of Lenin's birth was held at the State Opera and Ballet Theater in Alma-Ata today. "In the presidium were: Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrades Aukhadiyev, Ashimov, Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Kazybayev, Kamalidenov, Miroshkin, Rybnikov, Turysov, members of the Bureau of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, deputy chairmen of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR, military commanders, veterans of the party, the Great Fatherland War, and Labor; front-ranking workers, prominent scientists and cultural figures; and representatives of public organizations." The session was opened by Koychumanov, first secretary of the Alma-Ata city party committee and a report was delivered by Turysov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. [Summary] [Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1410 GMT 19 Apr 85]

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